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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL XXII NO 4
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LI, NO 44

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WILL O' THE MILL.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

[Concluded.]

"The girl must speak," replied the parson, laying down his pipe. "Here's our neighbor who says he loves you, Madge. Do you love him, ay or no?"

"I think I do," said Marjory, faintly.

"Well, then, that's all that could be wished!" cried Will, heartily. And he took her hand across the table and held it a moment in both of his with great satisfaction.

"You must marry," observed the parson, replacing his pipe in his mouth.

"Is that the right thing to do, think you?" demanded Will.

"It is indispensable," said the parson.

"Very well," replied the wooer.

Two or three days passed away with great delight to Will, although a bystander might scarce have found it out. He continued to take his meals opposite Marjory, and to talk with her and gaze upon her in her father's presence; but he made no attempt to see her alone, nor in any other way changed his conduct towards her from what it had been since the beginning. Perhaps the girl was a little disappointed, and perhaps not unjustly; and yet if it had been enough to be always in the thoughts of another person, and so pervade and alter his whole life, she might have been thoroughly contented. For she was never out of Will's mind for an instant. He sat over the stream, and watched the dust of the eddy, and the poised fish and straining weeds; he wandered out alone into the purple even, with all the blackbirds piping round him in the wood; he rose early in the morning, and saw the sky turn from gray to gold, and the light leap upon the hilltops; and all the while he kept wondering if he had never seen such things before, or how it was that they should look so different now. The sound of his own mill wheel, or of the wind among the trees, confounded and charmed his heart. The most enchanting thoughts presented themselves unbidden in his mind. He was so happy that he could not sleep at night, and so restless that he could hardly sit still out of her company. And yet it seemed as if he avoided her rather than sought her out.

One day, as he was coming home from a ramble, Will found Marjory in the garden picking flowers, and as he came up with her, slackened his pace and continued walking by her side.

"You like flowers?" he said.

"Indeed I love them dearly," she replied. "Do you?"

"Why, no," said he, "not so much. They are a very small affair, when all is done. I can fancy people caring for them greatly, but not doing as you are just now."

"How?" she asked, pausing and looking up at him.

"Plucking them," said he. "They are a deal better off where they are, and look a deal prettier, if you go to that."

"I wish to have them for my own," she answered, "to carry them near my heart, and keep them in my room. They tempt me when they grow here; they seem to say, 'Come and do something with us;' but once I have cut them and put them by, the charm is laid, and I can look at them with quite an easy heart."

"You wish to possess them," replied Will, "in order to think no more about them. It's a bit like killing the goose with the golden eggs. It's a bit like what I wished to do when I was a boy. Because I had a fancy for looking out over the plain I wished to go down there, where I couldn't look out over it any longer. Was not that fine reasoning? Dear, dear, if they only thought of it, all the world would do like me, and you would let your flowers alone, just as I stay up here in the mountains." Suddenly he broke off sharp. "By the Lord!" he cried. And when she asked him what was wrong he turned the question off and walked away into the house with rather a humorous expression of face.

He was silent at table, and after the night had fallen and the stars had come out overhead he walked up and down for hours in the courtyard and garden with an uneven pace. There was still a light in the window of Marjory's room—one little oblong patch of orange in a world of dark blue hills and silver starlight. Will's mind ran a great deal on the window, but his thoughts were not very lover like. "There she is in her room," he thought, "and there were the stars overhead—a blessing upon both!" Both were good influences in his life; both soothed and braced him in his profound contentment with the world. And what more should he desire with either? The fat young man and his councils were so present to his mind that he threw back his head, and, putting his hands before his mouth, shouted aloud to the populous heavens. Whether from the position of his head or the sudden strain of his exertion, he seemed to see a momentary shock among the stars, and a diffusion of frosty light pass from one to another along the sky. At the same instant a corner of the blind was lifted up and lowered again at once. He laughed a loud ho-ho! "One and another!" thought Will. "The stars tremble and the blind goes up. Why, before Heaven, what a great magician I must be! Now, if I were only a fool, should not I be in a pretty way?" And he went off to bed, chuckling to himself: "If I were only a fool!"

The next morning, pretty early, he saw her once more in the garden, and sought her out.

"I have been thinking about getting married," he began abruptly; "and after having turned it all over, I have made up my mind it's not worth while."

She turned upon him for a single moment; but his radiant, kindly appearance would, under the circumstances, have disconcerted an angel, and she looked down again upon the ground in silence. He could see her tremble.

"I hope you don't mind," he went on, a little taken aback. "You ought not. I have turned it all over, and upon my soul there's nothing in it. We should never be one whit nearer than we are just now, and if I am a wise man, nothing like so happy."

"It is unnecessary to go round about with me," she said. "I very well remember that you refused to commit yourself; and now that I see you were mistaken, and in reality never cared for me, I can only feel sad that I have been so far misled."

"I ask your pardon," said Will stoutly; "you do not understand my meaning. As to whether I have ever loved you or not, I must leave that to others. But one thing, my feeling is not changed; and for another, you may make it your boast that you have made my whole life and character something different from what they were. I mean what I say; no less. I do not think getting married is worth while. I would rather you went on living with your father, so that I could walk over and see you once, or maybe twice a week, as people go to church, and then we should both be all the happier between whiles. That's my notion. But I'll marry you if you will," he added.

"Do you know that you are insulting me?" she broke out.

"Not I, Marjory," said he; "if there is anything in a clear conscience, not I. I offer all my heart's best affections; you can take it or want it, though I suspect it's beyond either your power or mine to change what has once been done, and set me fancy free. I'll marry you, if you like; but I tell you again and again, it's not worth while, and we had best stay friends. Though I am a quiet man, I have noticed a heap of things in my life. Trust in me, and take things as I propose; or, if you don't like that, say the word, and I'll marry you out of hand."

There was a considerable pause, and Will, who began to feel uneasy, began to grow angry in consequence.

"It seems you are too proud to say your mind," he said. "Believe me, that's a pity. A clean shrift makes simple living. Can a man be more downright or honorable to a woman than I have been? I have said my say, and given you your choice. Do you want me to marry you or will you take my friendship, as I think best? or have you had enough of me for good? Speak out for the dear God's sake! You know your father told you a girl should speak her mind in these affairs."

She seemed to recover herself at that, turned without a word, walked rapidly through the garden and disappeared into the house, leaving Will in some confusion as to the result. He walked up and down the garden, whistling softly to himself. Sometimes he stopped and contemplated the sky and hilltops; sometimes he went down to the tail of the weir and sat there, looking foolishly in the water. All this dubiety and perturbation was so foreign to his nature and the life which he had resolutely chosen for himself that he began to regret Marjory's arrival.

"After all," he thought, "I was as happy as a man need be. I could come down here and watch my fishes all day long if I wanted; I was as settled and contented as my old mill."

Marjory came down to dinner looking very trim and quiet; and no sooner were all three at table than she made her father a speech, with her eyes fixed upon her plate, but showing no other sign of embarrassment or distress.

"Father," she began, "Mr. Will and I have been talking things over. We see that we have each made a mistake about our feelings, and he has agreed, at my request, to give up all idea of marriage, and be no more than my very good friend, as in the past. You see there is no shadow of a quarrel, and indeed I hope we shall see a great deal of him in the future, for his visits will always be welcome in our house. Of course, father, you will know best, but perhaps we should do better to leave Mr. Will's house for the present. I believe, after what has passed, we should hardly be agreeable inmates for some days."

Will, who had commanded himself with difficulty from the first, broke out upon this into an inarticulate noise, and raised one hand with an appearance of real dismay, as if he were about to interfere and contradict. But she checked him at once, looking up at him with a swift glance and an angry flush upon her cheek.

"You will perhaps have the good grace," she said, "to let me explain these matters for myself."

Will was put entirely out of countenance by her expression and the ring of her voice. He held his peace, concluding that there were some things about this girl beyond his comprehension, in which he was exactly right.

The poor parson was quite crestfallen. He tried to prove that this was no more than a true lovers' tiff, which would pass off before night; and when he was dislodged from that position, he went on to argue that where there was no quarrel there could be no call for a separation; for the good man liked both his entertainment and his host. It was curious to see how the girl managed them, saying little all the time, and that very quietly, and yet twisting them round her finger and insensibly leading them wherever she would by feminine tact and generalship. It scarcely seemed to have been her doing—it seemed as if things had merely so fallen out—that she and her father took their departure that same afternoon in a farm cart, and went farther down the valley, to wait, until their own house was ready for them, in another hamlet. But Will had been observing closely, and was well aware of her dexterity and resolution. When he found himself alone he had a great many curious matters to turn over in his mind. He was very sad and solitary, to begin with. All the interest had gone out of his life, and he might look up at the stars as long as he pleased, he somehow failed to find support or consolation. And then he was in such a turmoil of spirit about Marjory. He had been puzzled and irritated at her behavior, and yet he could not keep himself from admiring it. He thought he recognized a fine, perverse angel in that still soul which he had never hitherto suspected, and though he saw it was an influence that would fit but ill with his own life of artificial calm, he could not keep himself from ardently desiring to possess it. Like a man who has lived among shadows and now meets the sun, he was both pained and delighted.

As the days went forward he passed from one extreme to another; now pluming himself on the strength of his determination, now despising his timid and silly caution. The former was, perhaps, the true thought of his heart, and represented the regular tenor of the man's reflections; but the latter burst forth from time to time with an unruly violence, and then he would forget all consideration and go up and down his house and garden or walk among the fir woods like one who is beside himself with remorse. To equable, steady minded Will this state of matters was intolerable; and he determined, at whatever cost, to bring it to an end. So one warm summer afternoon he put on his best clothes, took a thorn switch in his hand and set out down the valley by the river. As soon as he had taken his determination he had regained at a bound his customary peace of heart, and he enjoyed the bright weather and the variety of the scene without any admixture of alarm or unpleasant eagerness. It was nearly the same to him how the matter turned out. If she accepted him he would have to marry her this time, which perhaps was all for the best. If she refused him he would have done his utmost, and might follow his own way in the future with an untroubled conscience. He hoped, on the whole, she would refuse him; and then, again, as he saw the brown roof which sheltered her, peeping through some willows at an angle of the stream, he was half inclined to reverse the wish and more than half ashamed of himself for this infirmity of purpose.

Marjory seemed glad to see him and gave him her hand without affectation or delay.

"I have been thinking about this marriage," he began.

"So have I," she answered. "And I respect you more and more for a very wise man. You understood me better than I understood myself, and I am now quite certain that things are all for the best as they are."

"At the same time"—ventured Will.

"You must be tired," she interrupted. "Take a seat and let me fetch you a glass of wine. The afternoon is so warm, and I wish you not to be displeased with your visit. You must come quite often; once a week if you can spare the time; I am always so glad to see my friends."

"O, very well," thought Will to himself. "It appears I was right after all." And he paid a very agreeable visit, walked home again in capital spirits and gave himself no further concern about the matter.

For nearly three years Will and Marjory continued on these terms, seeing each other once or twice a week without any word of love between them; and for all that time I believe Will was nearly as happy as a man can be. He rather stinted himself the pleasure of seeing her; and he would often walk half way over to the parsonage, and then back again, as if to whet his appetite. Indeed there was one corner of the road, where he could see the church spire wedged into a crevice of the valley between sloping fir woods, with a triangular snatch of plain by way of background, which he greatly affected as a place to sit and moralize in before returning homeward; and the peasants got so much into the habit of finding him there in the twilight that they gave it the name of "Will o' the Mill's corner."

At the end of the three years Marjory played him a sad trick by suddenly marrying somebody else. Will kept his countenance bravely, and merely remarked that, for as little as he knew of women, he had acted very prudently in not marrying her himself three years before. She plainly knew very little of her own mind, and, in spite of a deceptive manner, was as fickle and flighty as the rest of them. He had to congratulate himself on an escape, he said, and would take a higher opinion of his own wisdom in consequence. But at heart, he was reasonably displeased, moped a good deal for a month or two, and fell away in flesh, to the astonishment of his serving lads.

It was perhaps a year after this marriage that Will was awakened late one night by the sound of a horse galloping on the road, followed by precipitate knocking at the inn door. He opened his window and saw a farm servant, mounted and holding a led horse by the bridle, who told him to make what haste he could and go along with him; for Marjory was dying, and had sent urgently to fetch him to her bedside. Will was no horseman, and made so little speed upon the way that the poor young wife was very near her end before he arrived. But they had some minutes' talk in private, and he was present and wept very bitterly while she breathed her last.

DEATH.

Year after year went away into nothing, with great explosions and outcries in the cities on the plain; red revolt springing up and being suppressed in blood; battle swaying hither and thither; patient astronomers in observatory towers picking out and christening new stars; plays being performed in lighted theatres; people being carried into hospitals on stretchers, and all the usual turmoil and agitation of men's lives in crowded centers. Up in Will's valley only the winds and seasons made an epoch; the fish hung in the swift stream; the birds circled overhead; the pine tops rustled underneath the stars; the tall hills stood over all; and Will went to and fro, minding his wayside inn, until the snow began to thicken on his head. His heart was young and vigorous, and if his pulses kept a sober time they still beat strong and steady in his wrists. He carried a ruddy stain on either cheek, like a ripe apple; he stooped a little, but his step was still firm, and his sinewy hands were reached out to all men with a friendly pressure. His face was covered with those wrinkles which are got in open air, and which, rightly looked at, are no more than a sort of permanent sunburning; such wrinkles heighten the stupidity of stupid faces, but to a person like Will, with his clear eyes and smiling mouth, only give another charm by testifying to a simple and easy life. His talk was full of wise sayings. He had a taste for other people, and other people had a taste for him. When the valley was full of tourists in the season, there were merry nights in Will's arbor; and his views, which seemed whimsical to his neighbors, were often admired by learned people out of town and colleges. Indeed, he had a very noble old age, and grew daily better known; so that his fame was heard of in the cities of the plain; and young men who had been summer travelers spoke together in cafes of Will o' the Mill and his rough philosophy. Many and many an invitation, you may be sure, he had, but nothing could tempt him from his upland valley. He would shake his head and smile over his tobacco pipe with a deal of meaning. "You come too late," he would answer. "I am a dead man now; I have lived and died already. Fifty years ago you would have brought my heart into my mouth; and now you do not even tempt me. But that is the object of long living, that man should cease to care about life." And again: "There is only one difference between a long life and a good dinner: that, in the dinner, the sweets come last." Or once more: "When I was a boy I was a bit puzzled, and hardly knew whether it was myself or the world that was curious and worth looking into. Now, I know it is myself, and stick to that."

He never showed any symptoms of frailty, but kept stalwart and firm to the last; but they say he grew less talkative toward the end, and would listen to other people by the hour in an amused and sympathetic silence. Only, when he did speak it was more to the point, and more charged with old experience. He drank a bottle of wine gladly; above all, at sunset on the hilltop or quite late at night under the stars in the arbor. The sight of something attractive and unattainable seasoned his enjoyment, he would say; and he professed he had lived long enough to admire a candle all the more when he could compare it with a planet.

One night, in his 73d year, he awoke in bed in such uneasiness of body and mind that he arose and dressed himself and went out to meditate in the arbor. It was pitch dark, without a star; the river was swollen, and the wet woods and meadows loaded the air with perfume. It had thundered during the day, and it promised more thunder for the morrow. A murky, stifling night for a man of 72. Whether it was the weather or the wakefulness, or some little touch of fever in his old limbs, Will's mind was besieged by tumultuous and crying memories. His boyhood, the night with the fat young man, the death of the adopted parents, the summer days with Marjory, and many of those small circumstances, which seem nothing to another, and are yet the very gist of a man's own life to himself—things seen, words heard, looks misconstrued—arose from their forgotten corners and usurped his attention. The dead themselves were with him, not merely taking part in this thin show of memory that defiled before his brain, but revisiting his bodily senses as they do in profound and vivid dreams. The fat young man leaned his elbows on the table opposite; Marjory came and went with an apronful of flowers between the garden and the arbor; he could hear the old parson knocking out his pipe or blowing his resonant nose. The tide of his consciousness ebbed and flowed; he was sometimes half asleep and drowned in his recollections of the past, and sometimes he was broad awake wondering at himself. But about the middle of the night he was startled by the voice of the dead miller calling to him out of the house as he used to do on the arrival of custom. The hallucination was so perfect that Will sprang from his seat and stood listening for the summons to be repeated; and as he listened he became conscious of another noise besides the brawling of the river and the ringing in his feverish ears. It was like the stir of the horses and the creaking of harness, as though a carriage with an impatient team had been brought up upon the road before the courtyard gate. At such an hour, upon this rough and dangerous pass, the supposition was no better than absurd, and Will dismissed it from his mind, and resumed his seat upon the arbor chair; and sleep closed over him again like running water. He was once again awakened by the dead miller's call, thinner and more spectral than before; and once again he heard the noise of an equipage upon the road. And so thrice and four times, the same dream, or the same fancy, presented itself to his senses; until at length, smiling to himself as when one humors a nervous child, he proceeded towards the gate to set his uncertainty at rest.

From the arbor to the gate was no great distance, and yet it took Will some time; it seemed as if the dead thickened around him in the court, and crossed his path at every step. For, first, he was suddenly surprised by an overpowering sweetness of heliotropes; it was as if his garden had been planted with this flower from end to end, and the hot, damp night had drawn forth all their perfumes in a breath. Now the heliotrope had been Marjory's favorite flower, and since her death not one of them had ever been planted in Will's ground.

"I must be going crazy," he thought. "Poor Marjory and her heliotropes!"

And with that he raised his eyes towards the window that had once been hers. If he had been bewildered before, he was now almost terrified; for there was a light in the room; the window was an orange oblong as of yore, and the corner of the blind was lifted and let fall as on the night when he stood and shouted to the stars in his perplexity. The illusion only endured an instant, but it left him somewhat unmanned, rubbing his eyes and staring at the outline of the house and the black night behind it. While he thus stood, and it seemed as if he must have stood there quite a long time, there came a renewal of the noises on the road, and he turned in time to meet a stranger, who was advancing to meet him across the court. There was something like the outline of a great carriage discernible on the road behind the stranger, and, above that, a few black pine tops, like so many plumes.

"Master Will!" asked the new comer, in brief military fashion.

"That same, sir," answered Will. "Can I do anything to serve you?"

"I have heard you much spoken of, Master Will," returned the other, "much spoken of and well. And though I have both hands full of business I wish to drink a bottle of wine with you in your arbor. Before I go I shall introduce myself."

Will led the way to the trellis and got a lamp lighted and a bottle uncorked. He was not altogether unused to such complimentary interviews, and hoped little enough from this one, being schooled by many disappointments. A sort of cloud had settled on his wits and prevented him from remembering the strangeness of the house. He moved like a person in his sleep, and it seemed as if the lamp caught fire and the bottle came uncorked with the facility of thought. Still, he had some curiosity about the appearance of his visitor and tried in vain to turn the light into his face; either he handled the lamp clumsily or there was a dimness over his eyes, but he could make out little more than a shadow at table with him. He stared and stared at this shadow as he wiped out the glasses and began to feel cold and strange about the heart. The silence weighed upon him, for he could hear nothing now, not even the river, but the drumming of his own arteries in his ears.

"Here's to you," said the stranger roughly.

"Here is my service, sir," replied Will sipping his wine, which somehow tasted oddly.

"I understand you are a very positive fellow," pursued the stranger.

Will made answer with a smile of some satisfaction and a little nod.

"So am I," continued the other; "and it is the delight of my heart to trample on people's corns. I will have nobody positive but myself; not one. I have cleared the whims, in my time, of kings and generals and great artists. And what would you say," he went on, "if I had come up here on purpose to cross yours?"

Will had it on his tongue to make a sharp rejoinder; but the politeness of an old innkeeper prevailed, and he held his peace and made answer with a civil gesture of the hand.

"I have," said the stranger. "And if I did not hold you in a particular esteem, I should make no words about the matter. It appears you pride yourself on staying where you are. You mean to stick by your inn. Now I mean you shall come for a turn with me in my barouche; and before this bottle's empty, so you shall."

"That would be an odd thing, to be sure," replied Will, with a chuckle. "Why, sir, I have grown here like an oak tree; the devil himself could hardly root me up; and for all I perceive you are a very entertaining old gentleman, I would wager you another bottle you lose your pains with me."

The dimness of Will's eyesight had been increasing all the while; but he was somehow conscious of a sharp and chilling scrutiny which irritated and yet overmastered him.

"You need not think," he broke out suddenly, in an explosive, febrile manner that startled and alarmed himself, "that I am a stay at home, because I fear anything under God. God knows I am tired enough of it all; and when the time comes for a longer journey than over you dream of, I reckon I shall find myself prepared."

The stranger emptied his glass and pushed it away from him. He looked down for a little, and then, leaning over the table, tapped Will three times upon the forearm with a single finger. "The time has come!" he said solemnly.

An ugly thrill spread from the spot he touched. The tones of his voice were dull and startling, and echoed strangely in Will's heart.

"I beg your pardon," he said, with some discomposure. "What do you mean?"

"Look at me, and you will find your eyesight swim. Raise your hand; it is dead heavy. This is your last bottle of wine, Master Will, and your last night upon the earth."

"You are a doctor?" quavered Will.

"The best that ever was," replied the other; "for I cure both mind and body with the same prescription. I take away all pain and I forgive all sins; and where my patients have gone wrong in life, I smooth out all complications and set them free again upon their feet."

"I have no need of you," said Will.

"A time comes for all men, Master Will," replied the doctor, "when the helm is taken out of their hands. For you, because you were prudent and quiet, it has been long of coming, and you have had long to discipline yourself for its reception. You have seen what it is to be seen about your mill; you have sat close all your days like a hare in its form, but now that is at an end, and," added the doctor, getting on his feet, "you must arise and come with me."

"You are a strange physician," said Will, looking steadfastly upon his guest.

"I am a natural law," he replied, "and people call me Death."

"Why did you not tell me so at first?" cried Will. "I have been waiting for you these many years. Give me your hand, and welcome."

"Lean upon my arm," said the stranger, "for already your strength abates. Lean on me heavily as you need, for though I am old I am very strong. It is but three steps to my carriage, and there all your trouble ends. Why, Will," he added, "I have been yearning for you as if you were my own son; and of all the men that ever I came for in my long days I have come for you most gladly. I am caustic, and sometimes offend people at first sight; but I am a good friend at heart to such as you."

"Since Marjory was taken," returned Will, "I declare before God you were the only friend I had to look for."

So the pair went arm in arm across the courtyard.

One of the servants awoke about this time and heard the noise of horses pawing before he dropped asleep again; all down the valley that night there was a rushing as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain; and when the world rose next morning, sure enough Will o' the Mill had gone at last upon his travels.

A Philadelphia lady now thirty-three years of age is a widow for the second time, and is also a grandmother.

A STORY OF LINCOLN.

A Remarkable Personage at the White House—A Very Comical Sequel.

One day a man of remarkable appearance presented himself at the White House and requested an audience with Mr. Lincoln. He was a large, fleshy man, of a stern but homely countenance, and of a solemn and dignified carriage. He was dressed in a neatly fitting swallow tail coat, ruffled shirt of faultless fabric, white cravat and orange colored gloves. An immense fob chain, to which was attached a huge topaz seal, swung from his watch pocket, and he carried a large gold headed cane. His whole appearance was that of a man of great intellect, of stern qualities, of strong piety and of dignified uncomliness.

"I am in for it now," thought the president. "This pious man means business. He is no common preacher. Evidently his gloomy mind is big with a scheme of no ordinary kind." The ceremony of introduction was unusually formal and the few words of conversation that followed were constrained. The good man spoke with great deliberation, as if feeling his way cautiously, but the evident restraint which his manner imposed upon Mr. Lincoln seemed not to please him. The sequel was amazing.

Quitting his chair the portly visitor extended his hand to Mr. Lincoln, saying, as the latter rose and confronted him: "Well, Mr. President, I have no business with you; none whatever. I was at the Chicago convention as a friend of Mr. S ward. I have watched you narrowly ever since your inauguration and I called merely to pay my respects. What I want to say is this: I think you are doing everything for the good of the country that is in the power of man to do. You are on the right track. As one of your constituents I now say to you, do in future as you d——n please, and I will support you!" This was spoken with tremendous effect.

"Why," said Mr. Lincoln, in great astonishment, "I took you to be a preacher. I thought you had come here to tell me how to take Richmond." And he again grasped the hand of his strange visitor. Accurate and penetrating as Mr. Lincoln's judgment was concerning men, for once he had been wholly mistaken. The scene was comical in the extreme. The two men stood gazing at each other. A smile broke from the lips of the solemn wag and rippled over the wide expanse of his homely face like sunlight overspreading a continent, and Mr. Lincoln was convulsed with laughter.

"Sit down, my friend," said the president; "sit down. I am delighted to see you. Lunch with us today. Yes, you must stay and lunch with us, my friend, for I have not seen enough of you yet." The stranger did lunch with Mr. Lincoln that day. He was a man of rare and racy humor, and the good cheer, the wit, the anecdotes and sparkling conversation that enlivened the scene was the work of two of the most original characters ever seen

The Columbian.

S. E. Elwell, J. E. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

The President has appointed Marshall McDonald, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

The contested election case of ex-Speaker was called up Monday in the House and the majority resolution was confirmed by a vote of 164 yeas and 7 nays.

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1888.

Th first two bills passed by the present Congress to become laws are, the act in reference to printing and writing on secoud, third and fourth class mail matter, and the one which amends the law in relation to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—the President having approved both during the past week. During the period in question, Congress did little of importance. The Senate passed the bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax act, approved Aug. 5, 1861. But the great work of the Senate during the past week, was the confirmation of Mr. Lamar, despite the treacherous opposition of the Republicans to that brilliant and distinguished statesman. The Ex-Secretary passed through the long contest unscathed, and he wears his new and crowning honor with becoming modesty and characteristic dignity. In accordance with custom, the new Associate Justice was assigned a seat on the extreme left of his fellow justices.

The Senate had under consideration the Blair bill, but as usual reached no conclusion. Messrs. Blair and Reagan had rather a heated discussion over the third question, in which the former was decidedly worsted. Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, Strong, expresses the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional. Senator Hoar has introduced a service pension bill, which is the most radical measure of the kind yet presented, providing as it does that all officers and enlisted men who served in the army, navy, or marine corps, including regulars and volunteers at any time during the late civil war, shall be entitled to a pension of one cent for each day's service, in addition to any pension granted for disability. This, in face of the fact that $75,000,000 will be spent on pensions this year, and the further fact, that the House Committee calls for $80,000,000 more for the same purpose next year. Comment is unnecessary.

Both the Senate and the House have passed the bill appropriating the sum of $585,000 to establish agricultural experiment stations as attachments to the various agricultural colleges throughout the country.

Owing to the absence from sickness, of Speaker Carlisle, and Mr. Mills, who has succeeded Mr. Morrison as the Democratic leader of the House, the proceedings of that body were less interesting than usual the past week. Half a day was consumed in obstructing consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, to increase National bank circulation, and the balance of the same day was devoted to speech making over the acceptance of pictures of the three Speakers of the House furnished by Massachusetts, whose counterfeit presentments have been added to the historical portrait gallery that graces the south wing of the Capitol. The principal orators were W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Ex Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, and a great crowd packed the floor and galleries to hear their eloquent utterances.

Another day of the valuable time of the House was wasted over the consideration of the Carlisle-Thobe contest. For some unknown reason, thirty-five Democrats were absent in New York, and the Republicans sullenly refused to vote, thus blocking the wheels of the House. But Mr. Crisp, chairman of the Committee on Elections, announces his determination not to permit the transaction of other business until this contest is settled.

The tariff reformers have won the first preliminary skirmish in the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. McKinley of Ohio, who shares with Reed, of Maine, the Republican leadership of the House, moved to take up his bill to repeal the tobacco tax, but the Democratic majority refused to discuss any specific tax reduction bill, proposing to consider that class of bills only in connection with the general tariff reduction bill.. This resolution was passed by a strict party vote—5 to 4.

Report has it that Assistant Secretary Muldrow is to be made Commissioner of the General Land Office. This would be a promotion in one sense, but not in another; the salary is five hundred dollars less than that now received by the Secretary, but he would have an advantage in dispensing patronage, which he has not the power to do in his present position.

An Unconstitutional Bill.

EX-JUSTICE STRONG'S OPINION OF SENATOR BLAIR'S SCHEME.

Ex-Justice William Strong, of the United States supreme court, now on the retired list, is delivering his usual winter course of lectures on the constitution before the Columbian law school. The lecture for Tuesday night last was on the first clause of the section 8, article I: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for common defense and general welfare of the United States." In the course of his remarks the ex-justice was asked by a student if, in his opinion, the Blair educational bill was constitutional. His reply was:

I do not see how it can be constitutional. It is my opinion that that measure was unconstitutional, but it was in reply to a question and not as a part of my lecture. I had no intention or thought that my remarks would become public property, or I would not have given an opinion. Ever since I retired from the bench it has been my fixed principle never to give publicity to an opinion in any matter before the supreme court and I shall not depart from it. I am constantly in consultation and intercourse with members of the bench, and my opinion on questions before the court is frequently asked by the judges, but I never vary from the determination taken when I left the bench. If I were a congressman I might feel more at liberty to discuss the Blair bill and kindred measures, but I am not. I believe in a strict construction more so than most of my Republican friends.

E. P. Kisner, the new chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a lawyer, an ex-member of the legislature, and for several years was secretary of the committee. He has a large acquaintance all over the state, and his knowledge of men and public affairs will greatly assist him in his new position. He is active and energetic, and any one who knows him will not take any stock in the assertion that he is "William L. Scott's man." Mr. Kisner will be his own man, and he will work for the best interests of the whole party, and not for any one man or faction. Mr. Kisner is a nephew of E. H. Little, Esq.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Education is the most essential element in good government. The greater the general intelligence, the safer our liberties. An appeal to an intelligent mind will meet with a reasonable and intelligent response, but an appeal to an ignorant mind will be responded to by unintelligible superstition. Public schools, academies and colleges are of the utmost importance, and their value cannot be measured, nor estimated as a power for local, individual and intellectual discipline, in the mental and moral development, if the young and rising generations, in their preparation, preparatory to business life, which, as yet, is in course of theoretical possibilities, which, later on, must be produced to practical probabilities, through the exertion of experimental knowledge, before success can crown their efforts. But, should their education remain confined to book learning, without employing other means of acquiring a general knowledge of the world's daily doings, their learning would soon collapse into forgetfulness, through indifference and neglect. The public press is a more powerful agency than the above systems, and serves as a better medium for disseminating universal knowledge among the people; though not so profound, yet, more enduring and practical. It is like a tree, spreading its branches everywhere, shedding its leaves daily and weekly, continually dropping, ripe with all the events of the day, whose tidings they bare to every longing fireside each day and week throughout the year, on the swift current of progressive intelligence.

Dark and superstitious must be that home, where this most welcome leaflet does not drop, to diffuse some effulgent rays, through the crevices of the bolted, blinded and pent up, bigoted minds, swollen and bloated with ignorance, wholly incapacitating them of responding to the great intellectual light without, even through the force of public sentiment. One might as well be isolated, or exiled, so far as loneliness is concerned, as to live without newspapers. Some people get along without them, and make money, too; but they have no higher motive than greed and avarice, for which they sacrifice every principle, personal honor and reputation, rather than spend one dollar for newspapers. The children love them and it is good economy to supply them with all the respectable papers they wish to read. They cultivate a taste and habit for reading, refine and culture a home, educate the people, and are the only source of power that give tone and character to our institutions, and our public men must stand or fall through the light they shed upon them. The public press is the light house and safeguard for the ship of state, warning its mariners of approaching dangers, when nearing doubtful harbors, through the darkness and fury of political storms. The American idea of government revolts at monarchy, yet, America is governed by the most powerful monarch on earth, into which enters and centers every individual idea of progressive liberty, not as the power of a man, or sovereign, but as of men and sovereigns, combined and united into one harmonious whole, not by arbitrary power, but through the power of the public press, which is more powerful than all arbitrary power. J.

Somebody's Darling.

A SENATOR'S WIFE WHO MAKES HER LORD SLIGHTLY RIDICULOUS.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—A good deal of amusement is furnished this winter by the wife of a certain Senator, who always calls her husband "Darling." He isn't such a one as the term would ordinarily applied to, being big and burly and not very nice about his person, but she seems to think it is a pretty pet name, and uses the term of endearment on all occasions. Whether she is addressing him in private or public, or whether she speaks of him to others, she always says "Darling," and does it so frequently that when "Darling" is referred to now everybody knows who is meant.

"Darling has such a bad cold," she said to another Senator's wife the other day, "that I am going to put him to bed when he comes home."

"Darling went to the Capitol early this morning," she remarked to another, "to attend one of those horrid committee meetings. What dreadful things they are! I positively hate them. Why, Darling says that if it wasn't for his committee work he could spend lots of time with me."

The other Senators have "caught on," so to speak, and now seldom allude to their colleague by any other term—in his absence only, of course. One Senator came very near making a blunder the other day by using it at the wrong time. He entered the committee room a little late, and as he took off his coat and gloves looked around the table, at which half a dozen or more Senators were seated, and asked:

"Where's Darling?"

There were some frantic gestures toward a bookcase at the other end of the room and the late comer blushed deeply and looked alarmed. "Darling" was behind a map-rack, where he could not be seen, and if he overheard the remark he showed no sign.

Honoring their Oldest Citizen.

I fancy you are not aware that Belgium has the habit of paying worship to its oldest citizen. The oldest citizen here is as much an official as Tennyson is in England. In order that the patriarch's fame may wing its flight across the Atlantic, I must tell you that his name is Willian Van Rentergbem and that he is at the present moment one hundred and six years old. The Government allows him a little pension, which suffices for all on material wants. The entire population of Rudderwood, where he resides, is fetering him as I write these lines. Waltzes are being composed in his honor; poems laudatory of him are being penned and recited; the Mayor and corporation are presenting him with an address, and the clergy are giving him their benedictions. The respectable old gentleman is enjoying the best of health and is, I am told, as lithe and active as a man of forty.—*Brussels Letter to Chicago Times.*

News Items.

James Nowlin, a 17-year-old boy, who murdered George A. Cadman, in Somervill, (Mass.) a little over a year ago, and then mutilated the body in a horrible manner, was hanged last Friday morning for his crime.

William Murdock, a wealthy bachelor, aged 82, was victimized in Pittsburg on Saturday by four bunco steerers, to the tune of $10,000. His fortune is estimated at between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of miners and laborers was held at Ashley, Luzerne county, on Thursday of last week, at which a resolution was unanimously pass to donate one days' pay every month to the Lehigh strikers.

Two stalwart middle-aged men who occupied a room at the International hotel, on Park Row, New York, and had registered as F. Parker and B. Fulton, of Shubenacede, N. S., were found lying on the floor dead, having blown out the gas.

The trustees of the Valley Forge centennial and Memorial Association held a meeting and decided to present a bill to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase more grounds surrounding Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge.

The license of sixty-six hotel and saloon keepers and nine wholesale liquor dealers in Lancaster county expired Saturday night, and the proprietors will be compelled to stop selling until the 1st of April, when the court will grant licenses under the new law.

President Cleveland, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Cleveland, has written ex-Governor Cornell accepting the invitation to attend the twentieth annual commencement of Cornell University at Ithaca next June, conditioned only upon possible emergencies of official duty.

Dan Driscoll, the leader of the "Whyo" gang of New York, was hanged at the Tombs Prison, New York City, last Monday, for the murder of Elizabeth Garrity. His neck was broken and he died instantly. He had lived a life of crime and received only what he deserved.

A dispatch from Lampasas, Texas, says that a blizzard struck that section Saturday, and thousands of sheep have been frozen stiff. Many farmers are engaged in going over their ranches hunting dead sheep and shearing their carcasses. The loss of sheep will result in a short wool crop this next season.

A despatch from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, dated January 17th said: The past two nights were the coldest ever known in this region. Sunday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, spirit thermometers indicated 50 degrees below, at noon 22 degrees below. This morning it ranged from 55 degrees below to 62 degrees below.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated January 24th, says: Another blizzard has broken loose northwest of here. At Neche, Dakota, the mercury went down to sixty below and the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour last night. It is still blowing and trains are ten hours late. Brainerd reports that the storm reached there this morning. A heavy fall of snow has set in and the wind is blowing a gale. The snow is drifting badly. The storm has not yet reached St. Paul, but trains are badly delayed.

The D. L. & W. and Lehigh Valley railway companies have for some time been trying to reach Rochester, N. Y. Their engineer corps have surveyed several routes. The best is known as the Feeder line and enters the city at an easy grade. It has been supposed that the Lehigh Valley had secured this right of way, but Friday morning a large force of men appeared at the city terminus and hastily constructed several hundred feet of track in the interest of the Rochester Terminal Co., which is supposed to represent the Lackawanna.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garfield, mother of the late President Garfield, died at her residence in Mentor, O., about 5 o'clock Saturday. She had been in bad health for a long time, and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Garfield came of the purest New England stock, and was always noted among those who knew her for firmness of purpose and integrity of character. Her distinguished son's affection for her knew almost no bounds. She always lived with him after his marriage, and was a resident of the White House from his inauguration until his death. She was aged 86 years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Florida Tours.

No opportunity of making a delightful trip to the South has ever presented itself in so attractive a shape as that which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted pleasure tours to Florida offer to the people of this section. The tours have been arranged by the Tourist Bureau of the Passenger Department, and will be conducted under the personal supervision of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

A special train of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars will convey the party through to Jacksonville on the fastest schedule ever made on a similar occasion. The train will leave New York on the mornings of January 26th and February 8th, Philadelphia about noon, and arrive in Jacksonville for supper the next evening, stopping for meals at convenient points *en route*. The round-trip tickets, which beside the railway fare in both directions will include meals *en route*, sleeping-car accommodations going and returning, and one day's board at the Hotel Everett, Jacksonville, will allow a stay of about two weeks in the flowery State. The rate from New York is $47.00, and from Philadelphia and all points south thereof $45 00. Tickets at correspondingly low rates will be sold from all principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

This is not only the cheapest, but at the same time the most desirable Southern tour ever presented. The dates, too, are well timed, as they cover the choicest portion of the Florida season, which has as a great attraction this winter the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonvile and the opening of the magnificent new hotels at St. Augustine. The time limit of the tickets permits of an extended trip through the State.

Names may be registered now for either day by calling at the ticket agencies of the company.

Kisner Begins Work Early.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—E. P. Kisner, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has established temporary headquarters in this city and is already communicating with county chairmen and other prominent Democrats, with a view to a thorough organization of the party in the State.

A special court will be held at Wilkesbarre, Monday May 7th, to try the case of Col C. M Derringer against ex-Senator E. B. Coxe. The case has been in litigation for many years.

PETER CONFESSING.

FIFTH LESSON OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. SERIES, JAN. 29, 1888.

Comments by Rev. William Newton, D. D. Text of Lesson, Matt. xvi, 13-28—Golden Text, Matt. x, 32—Memorize Verses 24-28.

[From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—Cesarea Philippi, or Pancas, formerly dedicated to Pan, and supposed to be the same as the ancient Leshem. It was enlarged and beautified by Philip, the tetrarch, and by him named Cesarea, in honor of Cesar Tiberius. It was called Philippi to distinguish it from Cesarea Palestine. The Son of Man, i. e., the Second Adam, the title by which Jesus always speaks of himself. Bar-Jonah, i. e., son of Jonas. This rock, or this truth, concerning myself. Gates of hell, i. e., the place of departed spirits—especially evil spirits. Savorest not, i. e., dost not relish or desire. Come after me, or be my disciple. Profited, or what shall he gain by it. Own soul, , his own true life.

V. 13. We are now entering the second division of the record of the public ministry of Jesus. As the first commenced with the attestation of the father to his sonship, Matt. iii, 17, so this commences with a similar attestation on the part of one of his apostles. Up to this time no such declaration appears on the part of the people or of his disciples. And it came in answer to his own question. Jesus asked his disciples what the people said about him? Whom did they take him to be?

V. 14. And the answer was varied in its tone. Some, probably the Herodians, said John the Baptist. They held that he was risen from the dead, and so accounted for the mighty works which Jesus wrought. Others said he was Elias, or Elijah, while yet others said he was Jeremiah, or one of the other prophets. All gave him a high position; while, probably, the popular judgment was much lowered by the opposition of the Scribes and Pharisees to belief in his Messiahship.

V. 15. But Jesus would not rest here. At once he made a personal matter. "Who say ye that I am?" thus pointing the great truth that in every such question the individual application is always the paramount concern. In that line it is of small consequence to us what others may think or say, but it is of infinite moment to ourselves that we each one think and speak the real truth about Christ.

V. 16. And Peter, moved with a sudden inspiration, at once replies: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." It was a glorious confession; radiant with the brightest beam of the truth and instinct with its mightiest power. Through the ages it has floated, banner like, at the head of the army of the church, and underneath its folds the battle has always waged with the most unyielding severity. We note two points in this confession, i. e.,

1. Its positiveness. There was no halting in the march of Peter's thought; no uncertainty in its tone; no reservation in its statement. It was clear, bold and ringing. There was no paltering with it in a double sense. "Thou art the Christ." It was simple and unqualified truth.

V. 17. How clear, how distinctly lined it was. It was not taught him by flesh and blood. Man had not taught it to him; neither had he wrought it out by a process of his own mind. It was given him from above. "My father which is in heaven" hath showed it unto thee.

1. The title Jesus gives the church. It is "My Church." It is so in every regard. The idea of it is mine. It was with me before the world began. In the silence of eternity it was with me. I saw it, and knew it, and loved it from everlasting. The purchase of it was mine. I gave myself for it. I bought it with my blood. "I will build up my church." Every living stone laid upon the true foundation is my work. And the keeping of it is mine. Unseen my hand shall be upon it, and "I will keep it night and day." It is all mine.

2. The foundation of it. "This rock." "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. iii, 11. "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation," Is. xxviii, 16, and 1 Pet. ii, 4-7.

3. The builder of it. "I will build," etc. He is both the foundation of his church and the builder of it. On himself, as the sure foundation, he lays each believer. There he abides. Thence he receives the new life by which as a living stone he grows up into a holy temple in the Lord. With his own hand, by his own spirit, he imparts to each his own life, and of all he says, "Because I live, ye shall live also."

4. The safety of it. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." How can they? If the church is his, if he is the foundation of it and the builder of it, if he keep it, how can it be otherwise than safe? Hell is hades, or the place of departed spirits—especially here, of evil spirits. Gates were the place in ancient cities where counsel was taken and public measures determined on. "The gates of hell," therefore, mean all that the powers of evil can devise and execute against my church. In the midst of it all the church is safe evermore.

V. 20. Jesus would not have his enemies roused into undue activity against him before the time; but would have every question concerning himself to be worked out by them under the quiet influence of his own life. They must judge from that in the light of their own Scriptures.

V. 21-23. In these verses we have:
Our Lord's prediction of his death;
Peter's protest against it; and
Our Lord's rebuke of Peter.

V. 24. Here follows the universal law of the Kingdom. Peter did not want to admit the thoughts of God about the Cross. He had much pleasanter thoughts and schemes of his own. And so he must deny himself. And so must every one who would be the Lord's disciple.

V. 25-28. We must remember that, as our Lord spoke them, "life" and "soul" are one and the same word. That "life" is used in two senses—a higher and a lower; a bodily and a spiritual sense—and that our true life or soul may be lost. He will everything else profit us if that is done? What shall we give in exchange for it? For that will survive when the Master comes again. And what will compensate for a lost soul?

GENERAL LESSONS.

1. The need of right views about Christ. Everything turns on this. As John Newton says:

"What think ye of Christ?" is the test,
To try both our state and our scheme;
We cannot be right in the rest,
Unless we think rightly of him.

2. The ineffable mystery of the Gospel is just the inevitable necessity of the Gospel. For, unless Jesus were man, he could not get into the place of the Saviour. And if he were not at the same time God, he could not save us if he were there.

3. The soul is the equivalent of a man's self. Luke, therefore, points the equivalent thus—"gain the whole world and lose himself or be cast away." Luke ix, 25. For the soul, or the true life, carries the body with it and determines the state and destiny of the entire man.

Champion Short Hand Writer.

Mr. A. S. White, the well-known author of "White's Phonography," famous as the Champion Shorthand Writer of the World, received the first prizes in the international contests at London, Edinburgh, Paris and Berlin; he came near being permanently disabled by rheumatism. His recovery by the use of a remedy infallible in curing rheumatism and all blood diseases is told in a letter from his office, 62 Washington st., Chicago, dated June 20, 1887. He writes:

"Your remedy has done wonderful service for me. For the past five years I have been troubled with rheumatic pains.

"My right hand had become almost useless and I was gradually losing speed as a shorthand writer. A friend of mine, Dr. Dedrich, advised me of your remedy. I used a dozen bottles of S. S. and am now entirely recovered. I shall never cease to commend your excellent medicines, and wish you much success.

"Yours truly, A. S. WHITE"

And here is another witness:

"BENTON, Ark., August, 25th, 1887.

"Last spring I was dangerously afflicted with erysipelas, and my life was despaired of by my physicians. As a last hope I tried S. S. S. and soon found relief, and in two weeks was able to attend to my business. I used five bottles.

"S. H. WITTHORNE, Ed. Saline *Courier*."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the greatest linguistic prodigies of the times has just been discovered in Chicago. Her name is Corinne Cohn, and although barely 6 years of age, she speaks English, German, French and Volapuk with fluency, and is now mastering Russian and Italian. Her father is Professor Henry Cohn, president of the National School of Languages.

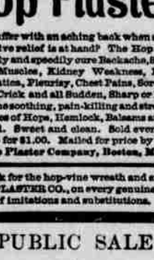
TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT



For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I roving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.
Note our name on every wrapper and label.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

HOW'S YOUR LAME BACK?

STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT BY WEARING A

Hop Plaster

Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plasters completely and speedily cure Backache, Sideache, Painful Muscles, Kidney Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Colds, and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. The soothing, pain-killing and strengthening virtues of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞ Look for the hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER CO., on every genuine plaster. Beware of imitations and substitutions.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty township, Montour county, deceased, under direction in the will and by authority of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Danville, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain farm and tract of land, situate lying and being in Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., and bounded by lands of John Robinson, lands of William Kerr, lands of Gideon M. Shoop, lands of Samuel Gigger, containing

191 ACRES

and fifty-seven perches strict measure, ascertained by a recent survey; and of which about sixty acres is

WOOD LAND.

The farm lies upon the public road leading from Danville to Milton at the forks of the road leading to Lewisburg, and is situated at a point about equally distant from each one of those three important towns, the distance being about eight miles from each. The improvements consist of a

Large Bank Barn,

wagon shed and outbuildings, and a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and a stone spring house, &c. There are several springs of excellent water and two or three brooks running on the farm. Possession will be given on the first day of April, A. D. 1888. The tenant's share of the crop in the ground, at the day of the sale, with the right to enter, cut, thresh and remove the grain, is reserved. The share of the distributees in the same goes with the farm

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

The purchase money unpaid at the first of April, 1888, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, before possession given.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a.

Jan. 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Hoffman late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to

SILAS CONNER,
Adm'r.

JAN20*6t

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1888, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

Philip Crawford estate, Mt. Pleasant. Realty, $900.

William F. Robbins estate, Greenwood. Personalty, $300.

William Dildine estate, Madison. Personalty, $30.

John Miller estate, Mt. Pleasant. Personalty, $115.00; realty, $1000. $300.

Potter Smith estate, Beaver. Personalty, $200.

Stephen Thomas estate, Briarcreek. Realty $300

Joseph Shoemaker estate, Pine. Personalty $200

Daniel Rote estate, Greenwood. Personalty, $500.

WM. H. SNYDER,
Clerk of O. C.

Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Jan. 16, 1888.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Snyder and Mrs Mary L. Sleppy and doing business under the firm name of Snyder & Sleppy in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the old stand under name and by Snyder & Whitmire. All parties indebted to the old firm will confer a favor by calling at their place and settling up the same at once with E. L. Snyder or L. M. Sleppy.

Orangeville, Pa., Jany. 3, 1888.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. VANNATTA.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute proceeds in hands of the court, arising from sheriff's sale of the real estate of Geo. W. Vannatta to and among the several creditors entitled thereto, will sit at his office, with C. W. Miller in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 27th day of January 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be thereafter debarred from any share of said fund.

A. N. YOST,
Dec'd. Auditor.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF—

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From Jan. 10, 1887, to Jan. 9, 1888.

JOHN E. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To bal in Treasurer's hands, Jan 10, 1887,		$ 483 34
To cash rec'd on Scott dup, 1885		86 80
" " " Bloom " "		226 19
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1886		176 17
" " " Bloom dup, 1886		1036 98
" " " Scott " "		324 41
" " " Greenwood dup, 1886		645 81
" " " Sugarloaf dup 1887		280 89
" " " Bloom dup, 1887		1097 11
" " " Scott "		481 69
" " " Greenwood dup, 1887		878 73
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1887		20 00
" " " Acct Mrs Brown		72 00
" " " Acct A M Sterner, by Hester Sterner		48 88
To cash received on Jane McMichael, by Heacock		39 00
To cash received on Pine township		9 52
To cash received on acct lumber sold Creasy & Wells		222 62
		$ 5965 66

CR.

By orders of 1884 and 1885 redeemed	$ 4 75	
By orders of 1886 redeemed	132 05	
" " 1887 "	4818 21	
" postage	20	
" Treasurer's commission	95 10	
" bal in Treasurer's hands	1192 34	
		$ 5960 66

Dup.	1885	Paid.	Due.
Scott,	1023 35	637 73	385 62
Dup.	1887.	Paid.	Due.
Bloom,	2-42 90	1697 15	1145 75
Scott,	1016 73	481 69	529 04
Greenwood,	880 07	572 73	307 34
Sugarloaf,	262 40	25 00	237 40

Bal due district less exonerations and per centage		$ 2605 15
Orders outstanding Jan 10, 1887	$ 226 28	
Orders issued from Jan 10, 1887, to Jan 9 1888	4702 89	
		$ 4929 17
Orders redeemed to January 9, 1888	$ 4655 04	
Orders outstanding Jan 9 1888	274 13	
		$ 4929 17

EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 9, 1888.

State Hospital for the Insane,		
52 1 7 weeks for George Fox to Dec 1887		
52 1-7 weeks for Jesse Kelly to Dec 1, 1887		
52 1-7 weeks for L Z Kahler to Dec 1, 87		
52 1-7 weeks for John Boyer to Dec 1, 1887		
29 1-7 weeks for Alzie M Sterner to Dec 1, 1887		
(A M Sterner paid by Mrs Hester Sterner)		
237 5-7 weeks at $3 00 per week		$ 476 42
Sundry bills merchandise for family and paupers	$ 238 77	
Sundry bills for material and labor for repairs	547 36	
Medicine	78 88	
Threshing machine of Holtzer	145 00	
Tramps	9 75	
Tax on Long house	7 88	
Printing statement for yr 1886	39 19	
Coffin for Hummel	8 00	
Coffin for Wm Evans	5 00	
Coffin for Wm Evans and child	25 00	
C B Brockway for fees and oath	4 00	
Coal by O A Jacoby	108 75	
Coal by C W Neal & Bro	14 35	
Smith work	27 42	
Auditors and Clerk in Jan, 1887	25 00	
Beef of Rawlings	9 61	
Beef of Winner	11 41	
Traveling expense by Directors	7 32	
P E Wile oaths	50	
Order relief by Kitchen	1 00	
" " " Jacoby	5 50	
" " " Clark	5 00	
L B Rupert, express, postage and stationery	2 27	
Shoes for paupers	17 91	
Fruit trees of Wm Barrett	7 50	
Neyhard for surveying	8 75	
Dr Keefer, for expense taking Vernetta ready to Penna training school	10 54	
School for clothing for V Creasy	17 50	
School for funeral expense for Vernetta Creasy	14 00	
Clothing for paupers	94 56	
John Wolf, plow and cultivator	35 00	
Klein, telegraph and postage	50	
J W Phillips, keeping Robt Cook	32 50	
J Dieffenbach, 3 coons	3 00	
Dr Jolley, attending Mrs Evans	7 50	
M C Woodward, to king after tramps	10 00	
M C Woodward, serving subpoenas for the Sanitzs and Hunlock case	4 82	
M C Woodward, expense to Danville	3 00	
R Fairman, fertilizer	17 50	
John Wolf fertilizer	16 00	
T W Guyton, plants	2 75	
Alexander Bros, tobacco for paupers	17 10	
		$ 1771 42

SALARIES.

Thomas McBride, steward	$ 650 00
J B M'Kelvy M D	50 00
H W McReynolds	50 00
R Fairman	8 25
Dr J Schuyler	81 25
C A Klein	81 25
L M Pettit	75 00
I. B Rupert	81 25
Mrs Thos McBride, matron	25 00
	$ 1100 00

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Jackson Karns	$ 89 60
Jackson Karns, 600 lbs flour, 2.40	14 40
Al Cadow	150 70
Al Cadow 1150 lbs flour 2.40	27 60
Margaret Dawson	69 60
" " 350 lbs flour, 2.40	8 40
Matthias Sholtz family	54 15
" " 375 lbs flour, 2 40	9 00
Lucy Wertman	53 95
" " 200 lbs flour, 2.40	4 80
Em Hertz	19 05
" " 25 lbs flour, 2.40	60
R S Young	78 00
Fred Steiner	52 00
Hester Rombov	148 00
Wm Barkel (epileptic fits)	163 0
Caroline Smith	58 50
Minerva May	30 50
William Ingold	57 24
Aaron Sholtz and family	73 33
Mrs Charles Hamilton	91 50
Mrs Wm Evans	84 41
Levi Creasy and family	26 94
Wm Shoemaker	18 36
Mrs Sem Burnsides	18 32
Ann Mumley	9 80
Samuel Saltsey	6 00
J Boyer in 1884	8 00
Mrs Thomas Chrisman	23 50
Michael O'Neal	4 00
Sarah Jones	11 75
Mrs Jerry Gross	19 90
George Samuel	44 41
Vilarius Cox	16 30
Mrs. Hiram Long	4 44
Mrs Maria Zimmerman	9 01
Mary Egan	19 00
Mary Ann Paul, coal	5 92
Jacob Swisher	13 56
Daniel Ingold	2 50
Jacob Williams	11 00
George Vannatta	7 24
Hannah Tycke	3 50
	$ 1690 85
	$ 4767 69

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the township, comprising "the Bloom Poor District," met at the Poor House on Monday, January 9, 1888, examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from January 10, 1887, to January 9, 1888, and the vouchers for the same, and find them correct, as set forth above.

JOSEPH GARRISON,
WM. BOGERT,
J. R. DAVIS,
WM. MATTERS,
} Auditors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to Bloom Poor District, January 9, 1888.

Bal Scott duplicate, 1885	$ 385 62	
" Bloom duplicate, 1 87	1445 75	
" Scott dup licate, 1887

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

	SOUTH. Arrive.	SOUTH. Arrive.	NORTH. Leave.	NORTH. Leave.
STATIONS.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg,.....	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street.....	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale.....	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill.....	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet.....	1 26	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville.....	1 15	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks,.....	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs.....	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 27
Stillwater.....	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 35
Benton,.....	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	6:04 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FEB. 25.—John G. Freeze, administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., deceased, will sell valuable real estate, at the Court House, in Danville, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

FEB 11.—The widow and heirs of Frederick Derr, late of Madison township, deceased, will sell valuable personal property, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A good pair of Fairbanks platform scales, weigh up to 600 lbs., also a wind mill, a fine cow, half Alderney, will be sold cheap. Inquire of Samuel Bogart, Rohrsburg. 4t.

Buy Lester's Binghamton Kip Boots. Best made.

Good Boarding.

Those attending court will do well to consult the undersigned if they wish good boarding at a low price. WM. BERRS.
Cor. Main and West streets, Bloomsburg.

Personal.

Mrs. J H Lingle, of Bellefonte, Pa., is visiting her relatives here.

Miss Laura Rishel has been quite sick with rheumatism for some time past.

Mrs. F. B Riddle, who has been ill for several weeks past, is slowly improving.

Misses Maude and Beth Runyon have returned from a visit to friends in Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. A. S. Hottenstein, formerly editor of the *Milton Economist* and now postmaster at Milton, was in town, Tuesday, on business.

E T. Gould moved his Invalid Bed Spring establishment from this place to Reading, Berks county, the latter part of last week.

Misses Annie Hoffman and Sue H. Miller of Danville brought a sled load of young girls to the Central Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. W. F. Bodine is confined to the house, with a severe wound in the foot caused by tearing the muscles while at a recent fox chase.

Rev. Mr. Stearns, pastor of the Reformed-Episcopalian church at Scranton and brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Needham, assisted in the service at the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Messrs. C. Middaugh, advance agent for Gorton's Minstrels, and Rufus Somerby, of the Bennett-Moulton company, were in town last week, making arrangements for the presentation of their shows here.

Arthur A. Clark is off duty for a few days, owing to an unfortunate accident that happened him last Monday. While in the act of coupling cars on the B. & S. in the Bloom yard, the thumb of his right hand was caught and badly bruised, but no bones broken.

Mr. Clarence Keller, of Scranton, spent Sunday and Monday with his friends in this county. He has been employed for several years past as proof-reader in the job department of the *Scranton Republican*, but he expects soon to start out in business for himself, and will open a job room at Scranton. Mr Keller is a graduate of the COLUMBIAN office and a first-class printer.

Ground hog day is not far off.

Ice houses are being filled up.

The Sunbury jail has fifty prisoners.

St. Valentine's Day comes next—February 14.

January has five Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays.

Religious revivals are doing good work in many places.

I. W. Hartman & Sons are remodeling their store building.

There have been many sudden changes of weather this winter.

Towanda, Bradford county, has a home talent Keystone Minstrels.

The question of having a town clock is being agitated at Berwick.

Florida is reveling in green peas, new potatoes and water melons.

Watch for the eclipse of the moon tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

The M. E. Church at Lime Ridge will be reopened on Sunday, 29th inst.

Gorton's New Orleans Minstrels at the Opera House this (Friday) evening.

The P. & R. Railroad company is changing the color of the passenger coaches from green to orange yellow.

15,000 ft. dry pitch pine flooring dressed, 1 in., for sale.
4w WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.

About six inches of snow fell on Wednesday night.

Judge McCollum will hold the February term of court.

Three hundred and eight divorces were granted in Luzerne county from 1867 to 1886.

Don't miss the grand street parade by Gorton's Gold Band this (Friday) afternoon.

A number of sleighing parties have been registered at the Exchange during the past week.

Sloan & Bro. have a few of their sleighs still on hand. Now is a good time to purchase.

E A. Rawlings has the lumber on the ground to put a new roof on his market house.

The conclusion of the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute at Millville is given on our fourth page.

E A. Rawlings butchered a two year old heifer last week that weighed 1200 lbs., and dressed 800 lbs.

The *Montour American*, of Danville, is offered for sale, on account of the poor health of the editor.

Mr. Chas. Runyon bought the Jacoby property on South Main street at the sale last Saturday for $850.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna E Beers to Mr. Eber A. Brown on Wednesday, February 1st.

J. N. Zeisloft offers his services as an auctioneer to those holding public sales. Address him at Jerseytown, Pa. [*4t]27

The spring election will take place on the third Tuesday in February, which will bring it on the 21st of that month.

Do not forget the discount of ten per cent. on all cash purchases.
H. W. SLOAN.

Several sled loads went through town Saturday last, en route for Espy to attend a party given to Rev. Mr. Sahm, the Lutheran preacher.

Quite a number of Masons were in town last week attending the regular quarterly meeting of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Free Masonry.

The Court House is one of the most quiet and peaceable places in town. There is no loud talk, and everything moves on smoothly and satisfactorily.

The Democratic State Convention, composed of 364 delegates, will meet in August at Harrisburg. Columbia county is entitled to four delegates.

A new firm, under the name of the Hess Iron Manufacturing Company, began operations last week, E. R. Drinker and J. Ralston being taken into the firm.

A full assortment of all kinds of goods, and we give you a discount of ten per cent. for cash until February 21.
H. W. SLOAN.

A bill regulating the postal laws in reference to second and third class matter and designating what may be printed thereon was signed by President Cleveland Monday.

The citizens of Buffalo, New York, have raised $100,000, to be given to the inventor who will devise the most feasible way of using the immense water power of Niagara Falls.

All persons to whom liquor licenses were granted on the 19th inst. must pay the license fee and lift the license within fifteen days from that time, or the license will be revoked.

A lunch supper at the home of Samuel Turnbach on East street will be given Friday evening, by the young people of the Lutheran church. Ice cream and cake will be served.

Parties in need of pianos or organs should call and see J. Saltzer's music warerooms Those who have never been there would be surprised at the variety of instruments from which they can select.

A local institute will be held at Orangeville Friday evening Feb. 3d and Saturday Feb 4th. Hon. H. B. Payne of Wilkesbarre will deliver an address on Friday evening. All are invited to attend.

The Bennett-Moulton Comic Opera Company will be at the Bloomsburg Opera House next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday matinee. Don't fail to hear them.

Pauline Karns, infant daughter of Russel and Elmira Karns, formerly of Benton, died at Laporte, Sullivan county, on January 15th, aged seven months and five days. Interment took place at Benton.

When the new board of county commissioners went into office the treasury was empty, and they were obliged to borrow $600 to begin with. Tax collectors should bring in their money as rapidly as possible.

Louis Vierick has sold out his barber shop to Glasco Cameron, who will after February 1st take possession of the shop in the basement of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Vierick, we understand, will return to his former home in Oregon.

A company has been organized in Plymouth to procure a charter and build a bridge over the Susquehanna at South Wilkes-Barre. The company will also apply for a charter for an electric street railway to run to the centre of town.

A fracas between three young fellows on upper Main street Thursday night of last week occasioned much excitement and drew quite a large crowd. One of our policemen finally appeared on the scene and put a stop to it, but no arrests were made.

A short time ago the three small children of David Jones, aged respectively five, eight and ten years, arrived in Nanticoke, where the father is working. Their mother died in Australia, and they came unattended from New South Wales to this country.

Hereafter, an exchange says, all letters mailed on a train will be put off at the first post-office to be cancelled by the postmaster, the postal clerks on the different trains not being allowed to cancel stamps. This is an order from the department officials. This is a mistake.

Two large sleighing parties started out from the Normal school last Friday evening. Two sled loads went to Berwick, where they spent the evening at the Cross Keys Hotel, and the other party, of but one load, went to the City Hotel, Danville. Both had a very enjoyable time.

The front part of the Chemberlin building on Main street is being remodelled into a store room, which will be used for a cigar store by Mr Wm. Webb, after the first of April. At that time he will move into the building, and his family will occupy the other portion of the house.

A large four-horse sled load of ladies and gentlemen went to Stillwater Tuesday afternoon to give a surprise to Stillwater's genial citizen, Mr. J. F. McHenry. The surprise was well planned and executed. After spending a few hours in pleasant conversation, the party reluctantly returned home.

A sled load of young people went to Frosty valley Tuesday and spent the evening at Mr. Robert Pursel's.

The Hemlock Sunday School Convention will be held in the New Columbia church next Saturday, January 28.

On February 22nd there will be a grand ball at Music Hall, at which time the manager will give to the best lady dancer in general a lady's silver Chatelaine watch and gold fob chain.

There has been some talk about making a change in the janitor at the jail, but an examination proved that the Sheriff alone has control of the matter, and that upon his petition the present incumbent was appointed by the Court, and the salary fixed. There will therefore be no change, unless the Sheriff asks for it.

Go to the Opera House and hear Gorton's Famous New Orleans Minstrels, this (Friday) evening. They will give a first-class performance, and the music of the band is well worth going to hear. They have been here before, and each time had a large house and everybody was pleased with the performance. Don't miss them.

Mr. Francis C. Brightly, the well-known lawyer and author of "Purdon's Digest of Pennsylvania Statutes," "Digest of United States Statutes," "Digest of New York Reports," "Federal Digest" &c., died at his residence, 29 Harvey street, Germantown, Tuesday afternoon, aged 76 years. Bright's disease was the cause of his death.

Prof. Thomas Metherell, accompanied by his son, Richard, went to Danville Tuesday night to lead the Danville Orchestra at the reception and dance at the Montour House after the wedding of Mr. Gross, of Danville, to Miss Goldsmith. "Dick" also assisted in the orchestra, which was, no doubt, much improved by this addition.

Those who have the care of horses should remember that the bit should never be put in a horse's mouth, during cold weather before it has been dipped in cold water to take out the frost. By touching his tongue to a bit of steel that has been exposed to a low temperature one will learn for himself the reason for this precaution.

On Thursday, January 19, about noon, Miss Jennie Miller and Mr. Wm. Holdren were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in Eyer's Grove. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Guldin, pastor of the M. E Church at Washingtonville. Quite a number of invited guests, relatives and friends of the happy couple, were present.

Rev Mr. Needham will probably give his last sermon in the Baptist church of this town on Friday evening. He goes from here to Watsontown. During Mr. Needham's stay in this town, by his earnest manner of preaching he has won many converts. The people here will long remember him for the good he has done in the community.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of Saturday, January 28, which will be visible in this section. The eclipse will begin at 3:27 p. m., and end at 7:09 p. m., so, though the beginning cannot be seen, it will be dark enough to witness the latter and most interesting part of the progress of the moon through the earth's shadow.

Miss Lizzie Reeser, who has been employed for some time past at Brown Bros', has been lying seriously ill during the past week at her home on Fifth street. She slipped on the ice and fell Thursday evening of last week, injuring herself internally, it is thought, and ever since has been in convulsions much of the time. She is now slightly improved.

A disastrous fire occurred in Philadelphia Monday night, at Eighth and Arch streets, when all the buildings on the four corners were destroyed. The fire originated in the big millinery establishment of Marks Bros., which was completely destroyed and with it over a dozen other business places. The loss is estimated at nearly two millions of dollars.

A level-headed writer has just given publicity to the following: One-third of the fools in this country think they can beat the lawyer in expounding the law; one-half think they can beat the doctors healing the sick; two-thirds think they can beat the minister in preaching the gospel; and all of them know they can beat the editor in running a newspaper.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 24, 1888:

Norma Conklin, Clara C. Clewell, Kimber M. Fox, B. Shultz, Mrs. R. Spookendyke.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

It is rumored that a number of new houses will soon be commenced near corner of Fifth and West streets to accomodate the strangers who come to our town with the new silk industry. The indications are that this season will open with a general building boom. Houses are now scarce and those commanding a rental of $80 to $100, will be in great demand before the summer closes.

An old smoker says: "Never light your cigar from another man's. The light on another cigar is dull and the chances are that your cigar will not get well lighted, and a poorly lighted cigar, no matter how good the tobacco is in it, will not smoke well. Always light your cigar from a clear flame, and light it well; you get fifty per cent. more satisfaction out of it." In case it's a cigarette, don't light it at all.

A practical revivalist preached out West from the well known text "Render unto Cæsar," and requested all the congregation who had paid their debts to rise. The uprising was general. After they had all taken their seats, a call was made for those who didn't pay their debts, and one solitary individual rose who explained that he was a country editor, and could not pay because the rest of the congregation were owing him on subscription.

Seven houses were burned in Mt. Carmel last week Tuesday, four of which belonged to Charles Krug of this town. The fire originated in a Hungarian boarding-house, whose fourteen inmates for three days previous had been celebrating a christening. The usual tubs of home-made liquor and several barrels of beer frenzied the household and a violent fight ensued. An hour after the building was in flames and the charred remains of three men lay buried in the ashes.

James R. Weirman died at Quindaro, on January 6, after a lingering illness. Mr. Weirman has relatives in this section who will be sorry to learn of his death. The Kansas City *Daily Gazette* says:

Deceased was born in Union county, Pa., in which state he resided until July, 1887, at which time he came to Quindaro, Kan., where he was employed in the wagon shop of C. E Kline. About the middle of August he was taken sick with malaria fever, of which he never recovered, dying of abscess of the liver. The family, consisting of a wife and daughter, have the sympathy of the whole community.

C. W. Miller, Esq., and Geo. S. Robbins visited Hoboken last week as a committee appointed by the subscribers to the fund to erect a silk mill, and the necessary papers were duly executed. Work on the building will commence soon.

J. L. Girton is now serving meals at his new hotel stand in Cadman's building. The bar will be opened on February 1st, and by next week he expects to have the house in shape for the accommodation of guests. The lunch counter will be abandoned, and the house will be run on the American plan.

So far as we have heard, the action of Judges Murphy and McHenry in disposing of the license cases has given general satisfaction. For three days they heard testimony, and the peculiar position in which they were placed was a very trying one to men not learned in the law. They acquitted themselves nobly, and in delivering the opinion of the Court in the several contested cases Judge McHenry gave reasons for their action in a very clear and explicit manner.

People are not only careless in addressing ordinary letters, but money letters also. The report of the Dead Letter office shows that during the past year fully 1,500 misdirected letters have come there every day, and that in them were $33,009 in cash and $1,500,000 in drafts and money orders.—Eighty-four thousand letters contained postage stamps, 33,000 photographs and 25,000 articles of merchandise. During the year 4,800,000 letters were received at the Dead Letter office.

Paper window glass is now said to be an assured fact. A window pane is made of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterwards the paper is dipped into a preparation of camphor and alcohol, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be moulded and cut into remarkably tough sheets entirely transparent, and it can be dyed with almost any of the analine colors, the result showing far more vivid hues than the best glass exhibits

The sleighing has been excellent for some time past, and the beautiful moonlight evenings, during the past two weeks, although they have been crisp and cold, have drawn out many parties of sleigh riders. There have not been many sleighing parties thus far from Bloomsburg, but there has been a large number of parties in our town from other places. Quite a number have been up here from Danville. Wednesday night of last week the choir boys of Christ (Memorial) church, Danville, accompanied by the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, came up and spent the evening at the Central Hotel; a large four-horse load of young ladies was at the Exchange Saturday evening; there have been a number of other parties from Danville, besides those that have been here from other places.

Sunday and Monday were the coldest days we have had here this Winter. The cold weather began on Saturday and continued until Monday night, the thermometer registering at times as low as ten degrees below zero The weather moderated somewhat Monday evening, the mercury in the thermometer going up to fifteen degrees above, and since then the weather has been much milder. During the cold snap many people were annoyed by the freezing of water pipes. Fires had to be kept going at full blast in order to keep warm in the house, and everybody walking along the street hurried as fast as they could to get out of the bitter cold weather We may be thankful, though, that we have had no blizzards here, and that the thermometer has not registered forty and fifty degrees below zero, as it has done in some sections of the country.

In a letter recently received from Judge Elwell, written at Jacksonville, Florida, he says:

"Great efforts are being made all over the State to induce foreigners and others to become settlers. I think a great fraud is being perpetrated by these efforts upon all persons who may come except those who have money. The land will produce nothing but oranges and some vegetables. In order to prepare the land for an orange grove the pine trees, standing two or three feet apart and in size from 2 to 6 inches, must all be grubbed up and made away with, then the sand (there is no soil) must be manured and fertilized all over—the orange trees are then set about twenty feet apart and annually cared for. About ten years after planting they are in bearing. Then the oranges are to be carefully picked by hand, carried to a shelter and laid upon shelves to season, after that they are to be sorted, wrapped in paper, boxed and sent to market. It is an exceptional case when the profits pay interest and expenses. Even if they did a poor man could not wait for the returns. He must live by grubbing for his more wealthy neighbor or starve. He can never become the owner of an orange grove."

Dr. Wm. A. Swaby died at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on Saturday, January 7, after a prolonged illness. He was formerly a resident of Columbia county. The *Seneca County Courier* gives the following account of him:

William Arthur Swaby was born in Espy, Columbia Co., Pa., March 12, 1828, of English Colonial parentage, his grand father having owned a large estate in the British West Indies. His education was obtained at the public schools, the Catawissa Academy, and the Academy since merged into the Normal school at Bloomsburg. In his 18th year he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Joshua M Wallace of Philadelphia. He was also much indebted to the care and instruction of Dr. E. Wallace, demonstrator of anatomy in the Jefferson medical college of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in May 1848, but continued a post-graduate course for another year. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Bloomsburg, Pa., remaining there two years, coming thence to Seneca Falls where he joined practice with Dr. Clark. The winters of 1855-6, he spent in Philadelphia, perfecting himself in certain specialties One season also he was in Europe. Aside from this, he remained in practice in this town and, until feeble health compelled him to cease from arduous labors, he was for years the leading physician of Seneca Falls. His funeral took place on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at Seneca Falls, with the ceremonies of the Episcopal church, and there was a large attendance.

The Susquehanna *Evening Transcript* of Jan. 17 says of the Bennett & Moulton Opera company, which will appear here next week:

"One of the most pleasing entertainments given in Susquehanna in many a day, was the rendition last evening in Hogan Opera House of the sprightly and breezy "Mascot," by the well known and popular Bennett-Moulton company. Miss Mamie Siegfried, as Bettina, was very charming, and "caught on" with her audience from the start. She is very talented, and as a prima donna will be heard from in the years to come.

Miss Etta Reed, as Fiametta, was stately and piquant, and won applause by her artistic work. Gilbert Clayton, as Prince Lorenzo, and Jerry Slattery, as Rocco, were excruciatingly grotesque and comical, and kept the audience in good humor by their fine business as comedians. Clayton's song, in which our Main street and the electric light were rung in, brought down the house. Sig Jules Cluzetti, as Frederick, and Frank Wooley, as Pippo, pleased all with their fine singing and artistic acting. The latter's "Gobble" duet with Bettina was charmingly rendered. The minor parts were very acceptably taken, and the piece was rendered smoothly and artistically throughout. The stage settings were good, and the costumes rich and appropriate. There was no tedious waiting The fine faces, forms and voices of the ladies seemed to please the gods in the gallery, and the ancient gentlemen with polished heads all kept their seats until the close. The audience was well pleased, as was attested by the hearty applause and frequent encores."

Miss Jennie Willetts, a sister of Dr. I. W. Willetts, died at her home on Market street last Tuesday night. The cause of her death was consumption, with which disease she had long been a sufferer. Funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon at the doctor's residence and the remains will be taken to Catawissa for interment.

The following comic operas will be sung by the Bennett and Moulton Comic Opera Company at the Opera House next week: Monday evening, Mascot; Tuesday evening, Olivette; Wednesday matinee, Pinafore; Wednesday evening, Chimes of Normandy. The company is a first class one and has been highly spoken of by press and public everywhere they have appeared. You will miss a great treat if you fail to hear them. Don't forget the dates, Jan 30, 31, Feb. 1. Admission 15, 25, 35c. Reserved seats at Dentler's shoe store.

In spite of the cold weather we have been having during a part of the past week, the hill leading to the Normal School has been crowded with coasters every evening, excepting, of course, Sunday. All the other hills seem to be deserted for the Normal, which is now in excellent condition. Sleds of all sizes and shapes are brought into use, from the little "clipper" up to the big bob-sled. The largest sled on the hill is one that was invented by a few enterprising young men, who wanted to give everybody a chance to get a ride. It consists of two small sleds, which are joined together by a long plank on top, upon which any number of people may sit and glide down the long grade. The impetus given the sled carries it quite a distance below the foot of the hill. We haven't got a toboggan slide here, but the old style of coasting seems to suit everybody, and they enjoy it, too, judging from the numbers that have been indulging in the pastime the past week.

Orangeville Items.

G. P. Stiner is putting up a fine store building. He expects to move in it by the first day of April. Mr. Stiner is one of the best merchants in the county.

Reece Fairman, of Lightstreet, expects to take charge of the Heckman house in the Spring. Reece always keeps a first-class house and we all wish him success.

Wm Fleckenstine is happy. He expects to quit carrying the mail on Friday and then he will devote his whole time to his livery.

M. L Kline, the boss harness maker, is selling lots of harness at the present time. He has two professional journeymen aiding him.

The bloods of Orangeville held a banquet and ball at the McHenry Hotel, Benton, on Friday night, Jan 20 There was not one admitted to the ball room without a full dress suit. The Bloomsburg Orchestra furnished the music.

The Orangeville Orchestra is improving fast. The town has donated them a bass viol. They will furnish music on the 22nd of February at the Orangeville Opera House.

Miss Fleckenstine, of New York, is visiting friends here.

Lightstreet.

On Wednesday last quite a party from Buckhorn and vicinity visited at Rev. F. H. Tubbs.

A grand dinner was given at Geo. Grimes' on Friday last of which quite a number of the town people partook, enjoying the occasion.

Prof. Noetling of the B. S. N. S. stopped with Supt. Grimes over night on Friday on his way up the creek to attend an Institute which by the way seems to be a delight to the Prof. to impart instruction.

Dr. Gray of Williamsport seminary preached a missionary sermon in the M. E. church on Sunday last.

Elizabeth Ruckle who has been from home for some weeks past is visiting friends in Orange and Centre townships.

Quite a lot of young folks from Buckhorn came sleighing to J. H. Townsend's on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Achenbach of Kansas and Miss Clara Ent of Bloomsburg are visiting at Mrs. N. B. Ent's.

Mr. and Mrs. Melick of New Jersey are visiting at J. M. Hulshizer's.

Filling ice houses has been the rage during the past week.

The County Seat Procession.

"This copy of our paper," writes a Dakota editor, "is not issued from Scrip City, our new county seat, as we hoped it would be, but about four miles from there, near Hank Potter's place. This is owing to the fact that in moving our office on the wagon, where we have had it for the last two years, so that we might keep it as near the county seat as possible, one of our horses became frightened at the noise of the job press as we were running off some posters, reared up and fell and broke its neck, thus compelling us to stop in the road. We expect to remain where we are till next week, when the boys from Jumping Valley move the county seat back, when we shall hitch our wagon to the back end of the Court House and be towed along to civilization. Before the Scrip City boys come after the County Capital, week after next, we shall have secured a new horse and propose to keep right up to the procession after this. Remember to subscribe for the only county seat paper in the county—the wheels wore off of our esteemed but sleepy contemporary's wagon six months ago, and it has since been side-tracked at Chicago City."

Fatal Accident.

About half past five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a horrible accident occurred to Mr. H. C. Yost, foreman in the Rupert keg factory. He was in the act of throwing off the large belt of the driving wheel, when he was caught, and carried to the roof with lightning rapidity. When he reached the roof his skull was fractured, the brains spattered over the shingles, his back broken and a leg broken. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Yost had been employed at this factory for many years and was a general favorite with everyone. He leaves a wife to mourn his sad and untimely death. Funeral Saturday afternoon, at the Lutheran church.

Temptation.

Little wonder that the pledges made at New Year's fade away,
And that men again appear to seek the solace of the cup;
For the icy walks at present make it hard upright to stay,
And the easiest of matters is frequently to slip up.
—*Boston Post.*

Prophylactic in Sickness.

"Typhoid fever has broken out here again, but wherever Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been freely used there has been no fever."—M. B. LANCASTER, P. M., Ed. Central Alabamian.

"The Fluid is not merely a deodorizer, but a disinfectant—a destroyer of the disease germs in an atmosphere which cannot be breathed without danger."—"New York Evening Post."

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: I suffered for many years from kidney and gravel trouble. Besides, I had other complaints common to my sex. I began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more. Thanks to Dr. Kennedy and his Favorite Remedy. Price $1.

Agricultural Society.

Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association met at the court house on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. F. B. Hartman was elected chairman, U. H. Ent, secretary, and J. P. Sands reading clerk. The list of members was called, and minutes of last year read and approved. Financial statement was then read, showing a balance in the treasury of $203.60. Mr. White stated that there was about $82 00 due for advertisements in the premium list, and a rebate of $5 on dues paid the National Association, which would appear in the next statement. Mr. White offered the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this corporation accepts the provisions of the Constitution of the State adopted December 16th, 1873, and the president and secretary are hereby authorized and directed to make, under the seal of the corporation, and to file in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, the certificate required by law for the purpose aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the 14th day of June, A. D 1887, this corporation accepts the provision of said act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of companies, not for profit, organized for the encouragement of the arts and sciences and of agriculture and horticulture, and to confer upon such companies the right of eminent domain," for the purpose of acquiring all the privileges, immunities, and franchises of corporations of the first class, under said act and formally surrenders to the commonwealth for cancellation, its Letters Patent, or Charter for the purpose of acquiring all the privileges, immunities, franchise and powers conferred by said Act of June 14th, 1887, upon companies to be created thereunder.

RESOLVED, That the name shall be The Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association and that there shall be no capital stock.

RESOLVED, That the said Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association adopt all the rules, regulations and by-laws of the original charter and its amendments, governing, controling and regulating the objects of the society, the membership, the election of officers and the management of its business, for the use and direction of said Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association under the letters patent herein prayed for.

RESOLVED, That the president and secretary be authorized and directed to make under the seal of the Corporation the necessary certificate required by the Act of Assembly and file the same together with the Charter of this society with the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the purpose of having Letters Patent under said Act of June 14th, 1887, issued to the society.

The resolutions were adopted. On motion the salaries of the officers were made the same as last year. Samuel Camp was nominated for President and elected. M. W. Monroe and K. C. Ent were appointed tellers. The following officers were elected:

Vice-Presidents, J. M. Dewitt, Baltis Sterling, Jere Kostenbauder, Dr. A. P. Heller; Executive Committee, John Appleman, J. P. Freas, F. H. Hagenbuch; Secretary, H. V. White; Treasurer, J. C. Brown; Librarian, Thomas Webb; Auditors, George Conner, K. C. Ent, J. P. Sands; Member state board, Chandlee Eves.

Geo. E. Elwell asked how many complimentary tickets were issued by the officers. He stated that he asked for information, as he had heard the subject frequently discussed. There was nothing in any report submitted to the society to indicate the number of complimentary tickets given, and as it was a privilege capable of abuse he thought the members had a right to know just what was being done. H. V. White, secretary, replied by refusing to state the number, and took the position that the members had no business to know. He thought that if the society had not confidence enough in its officers to entrust them with the handling of complimentary tickets, they ought to elect some one else. F. B. Hartman and W. M. Monroe agreed with him. Aaron Smith said that the officers gave away enough tickets to re-elect themselves each year. The subject was then dropped as there was no motion before the house. A committee of five was appointed to revise the premium list, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Miners Still Firm.

NO EFFORT MADE TO START WORK IN THE VICINITY OF POTTSVILLE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 24.—Sub-division No. 12, Miners' national district No 135, K. of L., met here to-day. The meeting was secret and continued all day. Routine business was presented as being the immediate subject of attention, although it is understood that the effect upon the strike of the manifesto of President Corbin and the reply of the miners' committee was earnestly and anxiously considered. There is no practical change in the situation to note to-day. The recent report that a vigorous, and immediate effort was to be made to start certain collieries appears either to have been groundless or else the project has been abandoned, as no collieries have resumed, nor is there any indication pointing to the immediate resumption of any outside of the circle of strikers. The manifesto of President Corbin is generally regarded as vindicating the position of the Reading Railroad company, although the prompt and defiant reply of the miners' committee is interpreted as indicating no relaxation of the determination of the strikers. The two opposing deliverances are generally accepted as the ultimatum of each side and constitutes a deadlock, the duration of which admits of no reliable conjecture.

Those Necessary Things—Breakfasts.

The old adage, "No breakfast, no man," is perhaps as true in some form to-day as when first formulated, although of late years the ideas of people concerning breakfast have undergone a radical change. For the laboring man and for the man of much physical exercise a heavy breakfast is necessary, but for the man or woman of sedentary habits a light breakfast is doubtless much better. In any case, fruit should always be found at breakfast. Many prefer it after the meal, but it is not only more digestible but assists the digestion more surely if used at the beginning of the meal. For a light breakfast the fruit should be followed by one of the cereals in some form with cream, which is more nourishing than milk and by many as easily digested. This, followed by delicate dry toast or rolls, with coffee, tea or chocolate, and perhaps eggs in some form, makes a breakfast so easily digested that many persons can do far more work on it than on heavier food.—*Table Talk.*

The doors of the First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y. were closed Monday morning and the cashier, Mr. Charles O'Brien and book-keeper Elmer E. Morse, were missing, the two having probably gone to Canada. A director of the bank is reported as saying that the deficiency will amount to $200,000.

There will be a general advance in wages on the Pennsylvania Company's lines west of Pittsburg, and there will be no strike. The committee representing the employees has been given to understand that all of the concessions asked will be granted, even on the leased lines.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—If you suffer from backache, kidney troubles, sore muscles, rheumatic pains or weak lungs apply a *Hop Plaster* over seat of pain. It wonderfully soothes and strengthens the parts.

A man like a watch is to be valued for his goings. Put the mainspring in good order with Warner's Log Cabin Pills, whose action is gentle but effective, and men will cease running down. All druggists sell them.

Asleep for Seven Years.

Herman Haines, a resident of Utica, Minnesota, has slept almost continually for seven years. He has been treated in a dozen different ways, but no one has been able to break his protracted slumber. Powerful electric batteries have been applied to his body, the only effect being a contraction of the muscles. Haines is now forty-nine years old, and ten years ago was a prosperous farmer in St. Clair county, Ill. At that time he was hale and hearty, his weight being 180 pounds.

In 1877 he was stricken with fever and ague, and in the Spring of 1880 moved to St. Charles, Winona county, whence he was brought to Utica. A few months after his arrival in the State he fell asleep, and he has lived in this strange condition for more than seven years.

In the summer of 1884 he awoke one morning, arose from his bed, put on his clothes and went about his work. When told that he had slumbered four years he grew indignant and would not believe that he had slept more than a night, until led before a mirror and shown his long black hair and beard and sunken cheeks and eyes. For a month his health and habits seemed perfect. He went to bed at the usual hour, slept through the night and arose with the lark.

In August, 1884, his wife became very ill, and Haines was obliged to deprive himself of needed rest. One night, while taking her a cup of tea, he suddenly fell asleep, dropped the cup, sank to the floor and had to be taken to his bed, from which he has never since risen. He lies on his back, breathes naturally, and suffers little pain, but is wasting away. His weight is now less than ninety pounds, and he is no longer able to move himself in bed.

About eleven o'clock every evening he awakes for five or six minutes, during which time he is hurriedly given a soft boiled egg, a little soup and a swallow or two of coffee, his only daily nourishment He is extremely nervous during his brief waking intervals, but his conversation indicates that his mind is not beclouded. No medicine has passed his lips for two years. His children are bright and healthy.

Pond's Extract is never sold by measure nor bulk nor in any druggist bottles. Anyone who tells you he buys it by the gallon or barrel, or in any way except in our bottles, is falsifying and deceiving you. Prepared and bottled only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Pond's Extract has been used by physicians and the people for over forty years for sore throat, wounds, cuts, piles, hemorrhages, etc.

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS it has pleased our great Creator, out of his mercy, and in the exercise of his unfathomable wisdom, to remove our comrade, Charles B. Brockway, from the cares and troubles of a transitory existence to eternal life, therefore be it

Resolved. That we recognize with humble submissiveness the unsearchable decree of Him who doeth all things well and are forcibly reminded by this event that life is transient, and taught that we should wisely and usefully employ our time so as to make the period of preparation ever coexistent with the hour of death.

Resolved. That as fellow comrades of the same post of the G. A. R. with the now lamented dead we cherish with proud satisfaction the knowledge, that he was the possessor of those virtues that ever endeared him to his associates in life as a courteous and affable man of pure, simple and enobling faith, as a citizen obedient and submissive, who ever recognized his political duties in the light of moral obligation, and as a lover of his country whose noble devotion was attested on many a well fought battle field and in the close confinement of a southern war prison.

Resolved. That we extend our most unfeigned and warmest sympathies to the bereaved family who have been called to mourn the loss of a faithful husband, an indulgent father and an affectionate brother, but ever remind them that they sorrow not as those without hope but that their lamented one was enabled to prosecute his journey, without dread or apprehension, to that far distant country whence no traveler returns.

Resolved. That as a token of our grief and affliction our hall be draped with black for a period of thirty days.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published in all the papers of the county and that the bereaved family be furnished with a copy of the same.

U. H. ENT,
CHAS. S. FORNWALD, } Com.
LEWIS COHEN.

Mad Eight Years After Being Bitten.

A few weeks ago Frank Tribbey, Jr., a married son of Frank Tribbey, Sr., proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, Indianapolis, was taken

Through the Forest.

THE OLD AND YOUNG DANCED ALL NIGHT —OUR HARDY ANCESTORS.

Old men live in the past.

Perhaps it would be better for the young men of the present, if they lived a little bit more in the past, and drew less on the future.

The log cabins of primitive times would seem very cheerless habitations to the people who live in the finely constructed, furnace heated mansions of to day. But our grandparents took a great deal of comfort in these rude homes.

They were rugged and healthy. The men had stalwart and hardy frames, and the women were free from the modern ailments that make the sex of to day practically helpless slaves to hired foreign help.

White-haired grand-sires frequently took their life partners and on horse-back rode a score of miles through the forests to enjoy the lively pleasures of a frontier ball, danced till daylight rode home again in the early morning, then put in a good day's work.

Middle aged folks of to-day couldn't stand that sort of a racket.

To these mud-chinked log-cabin doctors' visits were a rarity. The inhabitants lived to a rugged and green old age.

Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken ill. They were not proof against all the exposures to which they were subjected. They found the effective remedies for these common ailments in the roots and herbs which grew in the neighboring forests and fields. They had learned that nature has a cure for every ill. These potent remedies assisted their sturdy frames to quickly throw off disease and left no poison in the system.

The unpleasant feature of modern practice with mineral medicines is the injurious after effect on the system. May not modern physical degeneracy be due to this feature?

A drug-saturated system is not in a natural, consequently not in a healthy, state. If any of the main organs are clogged with traces of the mineral poisons used to drive out a particular disease, the whole machinery of life is deranged and early decay of natural powers is the inevitable result.

There can be no question that remedies from the laboratory of nature are the best. If they are as efficacious, they have the advantage of leaving no after sting.

Their efficacy, if properly compounded, and the proper remedy applied to the proper disease, will not be doubted. The experience of ages proves it. Their disuse has come about pricipally through the rapid congregation of people in cities and villages, rendering these natural remedies difficult to obtain. Progressive business enterprise has lately led to putting these old time remedies within reach of all classes.

The proprietors of Warner's safe remedies in the faith that the people of today would be benefited by using the simple remedies of log cabin days, have caused investigations to be made and secured the formulas of a number of those which long and successful use had proved to be most valuable.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Sculpine," for the hair, "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster" and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill.'

Leap Years.

HOW THEY WERE MADE AND WHY THEY OCCUR WHEN THEY DO.

From the Youth's Companion.

Another leap year has begun. The numbers of the new year, 1888, can be divided by four without a remainder, and Julius Cæsar commands us to add an extra day to every year the number of which can be so divided.

"Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay," is still lord of the calendar, and every man in Christendom will obey him on the last day of February. But for a Cæsar we should consider the month ended at midnight on the 28th; but he said: "No; February shall have another day this year," and we shall obey him, dead though he be.

Only a Pope could contradict a Cæsar. Pope Gregory XIII., who rectified the calendar of Julius Cæsar in 1582, commanded us (among other things) to make an occasional exception to Cæsar's ruling. The Julian calendar made the year a little longer than the sun made it and the excess amounts in four hundred years to three days. To rectify this error, Pope Gregory decreed—and all Christendom except Russia has adopted his reformed calendar—that the centennial years, such as 1600, 1700, 1800, shall be leap years only when they can be evenly divided by 400. Thus the year 1900 will not be a leap year, but the year 2000 will be. Thus the excess of three days in every 400 years will be avoided.

But even Popes are not infallible—in astronomy. In spite of this ingenious system of rectification, the average year is still too long by twenty-six seconds. The earth gets round the sun twenty-six seconds sooner than the Pope's calendar allows; and this excess in three thousand, three hundred and twenty-three years would amount to a whole day.

Astronomers do not distress themselves about an error of a day in so long a period. Nevertheless, to reduce the error to an almost incalculable minimum, it is suggested by Professor Woolhouse that the years divisible by four thousand shall also be common years. With that change, the total error would be only about one day in twenty-four thousand years.

Who shall issue a command that cannot be obeyed until the year of our Lord 4000, and not again till the year 8000? As Julius Cæsar began the radical reform of the calendar, and Pope Gregory XIII. continued the good work, perhaps the completion of the task may be fairly left to the President of the United States; but any other gentleman will do as well.

About three hundred leading Republicans of the State of Minnesota, met at Minneapolis on Jan. 19, to organize a State League under the call of the National League. The organization will be completed at a meeting February 2. The pervailing sentiment was in favor of a tariff reform. As to just what reform should be there was no agreement. A remarkably large number of those interviewed were enthusiastic for Blaine, while they admitted that they were not in sympathy with his tariff ideas. Scarcely any other name was mentioned.

Conscience sets a man upon his feet, while his will holds him upright.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

[*Concluded.*]

Dr. Harvey of Chester county was unable to be present and deliver his lecture, the evening session was therefore given to the discussion of several interesting questions. Since this report is already long let me just state that the entertainment was very interesting as well as instructive. The subject discussed was "The Farmer's Standing in the Community."

"Do the agricultural interests keep pace with the other industries in advancement and improvement?" "The mortgage on the farm," a poem repeated by E. R. Ikeler. "Do these institutes pay?" and "Women's Rights."

Friday forenoon was given to the discussion of fertilizing and fertilizers. Prof Frear spoke of the principles of fertilization.

The sources of all plant food are the air and soil. From the air plants get carbon; from the soil ash, water and nitrogen. Since air is of constant composition, if there be any scarcity of plant food it must be in the soil. In the soil from granite rocks potash abounds; from limestone rocks, carbonate of lime, silica and phosphoric acid and from decayed vegetables nitrogen, but very little of the ash constituents. The ingredients which become exhausted by farming and must be supplied in fertilizers are potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The power to hold fertilizers varies in different soils. Phosphate will not go through a clay soil. Plant food must be in a condition available for the plants. Some crops will consume what others cannot. If the soil is fine the roots can better get at the available material in it. In decaying soil the insoluble material become soluble by fermentation which takes place in the presence of either burnt lime or carbonate of lime. Plants take up nitrogen best in their early growth. Different crops have the power of drawing different substances in different degrees. Insoluble material becomes soluble after a long time—such as hair, leather and wool.

The manure of the domestic animals contains less soluble matter than commercial fertilizer. The true way to fertilize is to supply to the soil the materials which are lacking. To ascertain this, soil analysis which is very unsatisfactory has been resorted to. Some have analyzed the crop to discover the elements and their proportion upon which it is fed. This has not proved a success either. The only way to find out what the soil needs is to try on small plots, the different ingredients. Mixed ingredients give better results than single ones. Lime indirectly adds plant food by increasing the availibility of nitrogenous matter, it attacks the clay; but its frequent use decreases the organic matter in the soil. Make your own fertilizer. Get pure goods and only what you want. You can make a mixture that will fill your case exactly. In buying specific manures, those based on the composition of the crop you pay for some ingredients that are abundant in the soil. There is less danger in being imposed on by buying the ingredients separately than by buying them in composition.

J. A. Gundy then exhibited on a chart the result of his experiments in all kinds of fertilizers. You cannot detect by the eye whether fertilizers are of value or not. The substances which smell worst are not the most valuable fertilizers. He divided an acre into twenty equal plots each of which was treated differently. A record of the cost of fertilizing each and the value of the crop from each was kept. Two plots were given no fertilizers of any kind and the profits and losses on the others were obtained by comparing them with these two. In the first crop, by thus comparing, 97 per cent. of the value of the plaster was lost; 88 per cent. of the lime; 52 per cent. of the barnyard manure. Wherever he had not used potash the loss was small and where potash and other ingredients was used the increase in grain was greatest. He reasoned, therefore, that his land was deficient in potash. In the second crop the loss percentage of plaster and lime still continued large while in barnyard manure and potash the loss percentage was decreased. Of potash five-sixths remains in the straw and is again returned to the soil and the original investment in potash will pay in the end. Don't buy mixed fertilizers. Buy just what your soil needs and apply broadcast and harrow in. South Carolina rock gave better results than dissolved bone black.

Lime vs. manure was then discussed by Moses Bond, of Turbotville. He had learned by observation and experience. Lime is mechanical in its operations in the soil and changes decayed vegetable matter to plant food. Most farmers use more lime than it has material in the soil to work on. He knows farmers who haul more lime than their farms are worth and has the first farmer to see who realized from the first crop the expense of spreading the lime used. Its work is slow. He knows one farm upon which the owner hauled lime as long as he could pay for it. It was finally sold to pay the debts which he had contracted in supplying lime and from a five acre field from which he had raised seven sheaves of rye to the acre, his successor by the application of commercial fertilizers raised twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre the first year and the succeeding year cut sixteen tons of hay. In three years time he built a barn to hold seventy tons of hay and filled it and to-day hauls as much grain to market and feeds as many cattle as any farmer in the township. He recalled an experiment at the State College in which an expense of $4 an acre gave an increase of three bushels of wheat per acre. This and Mr. Gundy's experiments are no fair tests. The soil is rich enough without the application of commercial fertilizers. To sow phosphate broadcast is a waste of money. The seed and phosphate must be brought in contact with each other. On a rented farm of 120 acres by the use of phosphate, he would have cleared $4000. in a few years had he owned the farm. To put more than 75 to 100 lbs of phosphate is to waste it. With 200 lbs on wheat he got good results; with 300 lbs the yield was doubled and with 400 lbs the grass was better. No magnifying power is necessary to see the effect of phosphate. The best results are obtained in clay soil. There are one hundred kinds of phosphate which one is safe in buying. The quantity of lime in the plant or grain is small. We get more lime in the barnyard manure, from the water drank by the cattle, than the land needs.

Hon. J. W. Hickman of Chester Co. followed next in discussion. What we want to find out is just what to apply to the soil and in what proportions. Only fourteen of all the elements are found in the composition of plants. The only elements ever scarce are phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash—very rarely lime. Peas consume no oxygen while wheat needs an abundance of that element. If peas and wheat are planted side by side we can discover the scarcity or abundance of nitrogen; but make sure to apply what the soil wants by buying a complete manure—one that contains potash, nitrogens and phosphoric acid. He sold phosphate on its merits and in payment was to receive one half of the increase caused by the use of it. In on case he got $35. a ton for his phosphate and $14 besides. In another case he got $99 a ton for phosphate. Many farmers do not use enough. For corn 600 lbs and 400lbs for wheat per acre should be used

The afternoon session was devoted to household subjects and papers by the ladies.

Geo. W. Henrie read a paper on "The Home and Household." The home is an important factor in the formation of the individual's character as well as that of the nation. At home children form their character for life and a defect in home training is the cause of many criminals. Make home pleasant by pleasant surrounding; make it attractive by kindness and love. The homes of the nation are its strongest defenses. Our strongest standing army is our 10,000,000 homes.

"Adornment of Farmers' Homes" was the subject of a paper by Winthrop Bryfogle, of Bloomsburg. Every farmer can spend from 4 to 5 hours a week in clearing his yard and trimming the shrubbery. Farmers are judged by their homes and their surroundings. Every farmer should be surrounded by a lawn for the making and taking care of which he gave minute directions. He enumerated what flowers and trees would be desirable to adorn the surroundings of the home. He explained how to propogate each one. This essay was an instructive one but space forbids a longer account of it than the preceding.

Miss Amelia Armstrong read a paper the title of which was "Choose Ye." Space forbids a further account of this paper than a thought here and there. Farming has become fascinating on account of the great and good men that have been engaged in it. It is the duty of one generation to educate the next and to search the universe for the means. The germ of every possibility is born in every soul. It depends upon ourselves and natural guardians whether the good or the evil germ be cherished. Some children have subjective instincts so strongly marked that no unfavorable influences are able to destroy them. No influences could have made Benj. West other than an artist. It is better to have children talk about natural objects than about those which are the product of man. Industrial education for girls was touched upon. Intemperance was well discussed. This was an excellent paper.

The last paper of the Institute was read by Miss Edith H. Cutler, principal of the Friends' School at this place, on "Past and Present". Much is found in retrospection to inspire a faith that the civilization of our country is elevating the moral standard and diffusing a more fraternal spirit in the world. While there is much to discourage in the lessons of the past, there is a great deal to hope for. The threatening attitudes of great powers for the last four years have involved their peace in doubt, but thus far the impending calamity has been averted. This admonishes us of the growing civilization when diplomacy triumphs over the terrible arbitrament of the sword; when nations under the most threatening circumstances can meet in friendly counsel and appease the ambition that threatens to deluge half the world in blood. Less than a century ago such a condition of affairs would have been promptly followed by war. The old bigotry and intolerance have melted away. Thrones rest on the rights of the subject and the claims of kings has ceased to be divine. In morals we have failed to keep pace with our physical and political growth, every day we hear of embezzlement and frauds. These are perpetrated by the rich and proud and have their origin in the pride of riches and vain show, when we have grown so strong morally as to eradicate the cause, the effect will cease. One of the prime causes of moral depravity is the legalized sanction to sell strong drink. Intemperance affects all ages and conditions and is the cause of nearly all our woes. Legislation can furnish no relief, it is a moral blight which has been transmited from our ancestors and legislation is powerless to eradicate it so long as the tastes and prejudices of a majority of our people remain as they now are. The evil is a moral one and must be removed by education, put the ballot in the hands of the women and let them aid the total suppression of the ills from which they have so patiently suffered. They will not be dragged down to the present political level, but will elevate your politics and make them more subservient to good morals as well as good government.

The rest of this session was devoted to two minute speeches. The strangers took this opportunity to praise the papers read by the ladies; to praise the hospitality and intelligence of the Millville people. In the evening E. R. Ikeler spoke to a house so crowded that he stood up in the crowd surrounded and hemmed in on all sides by it. Every available space was occupied. Some one estimated that about twelve hundred people were present. During the lecture the planing mill of Shoemaker & Lore was discovered to be on fire but the cool heads in the audience kept them from stampeding. The fire was soon got out and the lecture went on. At some future time I may avail myself of an opportunity to write up the evening lectures.

Wives and Daughters.

The attractions of literature and art have rarely been more happily combined than in the offer of the well-known Boston publishing house of Holman & Co., who, in return for the trifling sum of thirty-five cents, send their beautiful photo-etching of Munkacsy's world famous painting "Christ Before Pilate," and their elegant new illustrated monthly, *Wives and Daughters*, on a three month's trial subscription.

The picture is too well known to need description, its sale to John Wanamaker for $120,000 having been universally chronicled by the press, but a word of enthusiastic commendation of the new magazine may be allowed.

Wives and Daughters is an ideal production, of sparkling literary and artistic merit, filled with bright stories and charming poems from the pens of such authors as Miss Nora Perry, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Mrs. Grace W. Oliver, Mrs. Lavinia S. Goodsin, Charles Richards Dodge, Miss Minnie C. Ballard, Miss Helen F. O'Neil, and a host of popular writers. Its illustrations are under the charge of Mr. Fred Webster. The publication is a marvel of good reading in attractive form at a phenomenally low price, and will be found thoroughly worthy of its dedication to pure womanhood. The publishers may be addressed at 2336 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

How to Stop Bleeding.

A LECTURE TO NURSES ON HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF HEMORRHAGE.

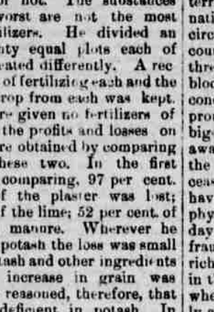
Dr. Richard H. Harte, a surgeon in the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an interesting lecture to nurses at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, recently and gave some good advice about the best manner to arrest hemorrhages. He illustrated his lecture with artificial models and thoroughly explained the circulation of the blood and told how easily hemorrhages could be stopped. Dr. Harte gave a lengthy explanation of the actions of the patient while bleeding and showed how easy it is to distinguish bowel, nose and lung hemorrhages.

"In case of bleeding at the lungs," said the lecturer, "which is caused by the rupture of small vessels, the blood is coughed up. In cases of hemorrhages of the stomach the blood is as dark as coffee grounds and is vomited up. In bleeding of the nose the blood is sometimes swallowed and on being coughed up is mistaken as coming from the lungs. The varicose veins of the leg are sometimes ruptured and the bleeding continues without the knowledge of the person upon whom it takes place. If you wipe away the blood you find the wounds are fine as the point of pins.

"In bleeding of wounds in the leg or arm the principle of gravitation is an important matter, as it has much to do with stopping the hemorrhage. Always place the wounded limb in such a position that the flow of blood will be controlled by gravity; that is, if the wound is in the arm, hold it up in order that the blood will flow back to the body. In case of wounds on the face or body, throw the person back, nearly in a recumbent position. The finger can be utilized in many instances by placing them over the wound in any part of the body. Always place the finger on the artery and above the wound.

"The hemostatics or medicines are of two kinds, local vital and chemists' vital. The local vital remedies are cold air, which is passed over the wound in a current; cold water, from a syringe; the application of ice in bladders; hot water, heated to 150 degrees; warm water increases the flow of the blood. This hot water remedy is one of the best. Turpentine, applied with a towel or sponge, also alcohol applied in that way is efficacious in stopping the hemorrhages. Of the internal vital hemorrhages, or internal medicines, they are oil of turpentine, ergot, sugar of lead and opium, which affect the entire system. Among the applications to the mouth of the wound are tannic acid, gallic acid and alum in hot water

"The compress, composed of a single bandage, and the tourniquet are of great importance in some wounds. For a wound in the leg or arm apply below the wound and in case of the leg begin bandaging upwards, never downwards; this is important. Place the bandage over the wound. Fold the bandage like a neckerchief. Lint in some cases should be placed over the wound under the bandage. Physicians in all cases where possible should be sent for while the other remedies are applied."



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TRIAL LIST, FOR FEB. TERM, 1888.

Ellen N. Chrisman vs. John Howell and R. D. Lacoe.
H F Brittain vs Effie A Rittenhouse and Thomas E Brittain.
Ira Hess vs John F Chapin.
H E Hesscock vs William Masteller.
Theodore F. Craig vs Mahala Craig et al.
Mary E Heacock vs P & R R Co et al.
C W McKelvy et al vs C B Brockway.
Joana Dodge's admr's et al vs Allen Sult.
Patrick Burns vs L A Riley & Co.
Curtis Mfg Co vs Clark I Thomas.
J H Hoyt vs Borough of Berwick.
Franklin Yocum guardian vs William Zahner.
Mathias Kindt vs Charles Sondseet al.
Daniel F Seybert vs Gideon Hosler.
J C Yocum vs Susan Brumbach.
Catawissa Deposit Bank vs Isabella Weaver.
D. F. Seybert vs James F Spoonenberg.
James Pollock vs J W Vanderslice.
James Bird vs Culp McWilliams & Co.
Maud A Hartman vs Wm F Wellver.
Henry B Low vs John W Fairchilds.
S W Adams vs A B Croop.
M A Markle vs Borough of Berwick.
B F Gardner vs Bloomsburg S & E L Co.
Samuel Appleman exr vs C W Miller.
W E Tubbs et al vs Freeman McAfee.
Stephen Hutton vs J S Woods et ux.
A B Croop vs H B Low
Geo K Hess vs Edward Wagner.
D H Spoonenberg vs Geo K Hess.
G S Flecken-tine's use vs A A Wilson.
Geo W Murphy vs L A Riley & Co.

GRAND JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1888.

Beaver—W A Dreisbach.
Benton—Joseph R Colver.
Berwick—Thomas B Taylor.
Bloom—H F Diefenbach, Jackson Hower, John Rinker.
Catawissa—E B Gule.
Centre — Addison Schweppenheiser, Joseph Gilger.
Conyngham—Frank Burgin, John Metzinger
Greenwood—Lemon Black, Richard Kitchen, Jos. F. Lawton.
Hemlock—Daniel G Pursell.
Madison—George Lee.
Main—Wm H Mensinger.
Millin—Daniel Boyer, Wm H Hartzel.
Orange—John Yocum.
Pine—Jud-on Christian, John Hoas.
Roaringcreek—Wm Roach.
Sugarloaf—I B. Gibbons.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1888.

Beaver—Joseph Clingerman.
Benton—J L C Kline, John McHenry.
Berwick—Thomas B Hess.
Bloom—John Shaffer, Robt Roan, Patrick Billon, P H Freeze, Jacob Beers, John D Powell, Samuel Yetter.
Catawissa—Chas Heist, Phineas Winterstein, Hamilton F Clark, Thos Hartman.
Centralia—Wm Darrah, Edward Reece, Daniel Dougherty.
Centre—Philip Harris, John E Shuman, Francis Hess.
Conyngham—Thos Nevin, John Purcell
Fishingcreek—Jacob Weiner, Martin Coleman.
Franklin—John Hower.
Greenwood—John Neyhard, P D Black.
Hemlock—Chas Hoadley
Jackson—Augustus Everhart.
Locust—Amariuh Billig.
Madison—Thos Shipe.
Mondour—John N Gordon.
Mt Pleasant—Clark Beagle
Pine—Phineas Whitmoyer.
Roaringcreek—Oliver Evans.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—C A Shuman.
Benton—I R M Henry, B G Case, Geo Roberts.
Berwick—Joseph Blank, Jonas Crisman, George Deppy
Bloom—G S Robbins, O T Wilson, Geary Hower, B B Frear, E M Kester.
Catawissa—Forest Yeager, S D Reinhard, Simon Roup, J B Yetter.
Centre—W H Price.
Conyngham—Michael Walsh, J A Miller.
Fishingcreek—Edward Carey, F P Bender, John Hess.
Franklin—Jacob Artley, Wesley Sheets.
Hemlock—A Emmet, John S Neyhard.
Locust—Wellington Yeager, A P Bilger, C S W Fox.
Main—J F Bauman.
Millin—Hiram Grover.
Mt Pleasant—Wm Bower.
Orange—Wesley Hutton.
Pine—Robt Potter.
Scott—S W Boone.
Sugarloaf—H F Harrington.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55		10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00		10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 13	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50		11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54		11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58		11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54		12 20	8 38
Plymouth	8 00	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12		12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17		12 45	8 54
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40		1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48		1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54		1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 5	9 55		6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30		6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlocks	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 5
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 0	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13		3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03		4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

N. P. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 29, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.37 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.48 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Rebovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie ar 1 all intermediate stations and Canandaigua ar 1 intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Rock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.50 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

4.30 p